**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**
Published every Friday Morning, by
**PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**
$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞ All Letters on business connected with this office must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

# Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. 4---NO. 22.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1848.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 178.

**Terms for Advertising.**

*Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One square one insertion, | | $1 00 |
| do. do. 2 | insertions, | 1 25 |
| do. do. 3 | do. | 1 50 |
| do. do. 3 | months without change, | 3 00 |
| do. do. 6 | do. do. do. | 4 50 |
| do. do. 12 | do. do. do. | 8 00 |
| do. do. 6 | do. renewed weekly, | 12 00 |
| do. do. 12 | do. do. do. | 20 00. |

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisements, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.

*OUR CIRCULATION.*

☞ E mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1⅓ HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

**Post Office, Wilmington.**

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M. and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 9 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

OSSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
*Neatly executed and with despatch, on*
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

**DAVID FULTON,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**Mrs. C. M. Price,**
*Fashionable Dress Maker,*
4th Street, first door North of the Old Fellows's School,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**
*Commission and Forwarding*
MERCHANT,
*DAVIS'S WHARF,*
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**GILLESPE & ROBESON**
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

**JOHN D. LOVE,**
DEALER IN
*CABINET FURNITURE,*
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,
ROCK SPRING,
*Wilmington, N. C.*
July 16, 1847—[41 12m

**Cronly, Walker & Hall,**
*AUCTIONEERS AND*
*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
H. R. SAVAGE, Esq., JOHN A. TAYLOE, Esq.,
G. W. DAVIS, Esq., JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

**MYERS & BARNUM,**
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
*MARKET STREET*—Wilmington, N. C.

***D. CASHWELL,***
GENERAL AGENT
AND
*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**DRUGGISTS,**
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

**WM. A. GWYER,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**GROCER**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

**L. MALLETT,**
Agent for the sale of
*Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 5, 1847—[8-y

*Thos. Allibone & Co.*,
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
*Advances made on consignments.*
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

***New Firm.***

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership for the purpose of transacting a general DRY GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERY business, under the firm of PERRIS & HARTSFIELD
H. R. PERRIN,
A. A. HARTSFIELD.
Wilmington, N. C
October 15, 1847 } 5

**Patent Medicines.**

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla,
Sands' do
Webster's do
Carpenter's do
Sands' Iodide of Sarsaparilla.

Peters', Leidy's Blood, Brandreth's, Moffat's Life, Tippil's, Beckwith's, Jayne's Sanative, Wright's, Anderson's, and Lee's Pills, Dead Shot, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Wistar's Balsam, and Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, Jayne's Expectorant, Olasaonian Balsam, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort Indian and Swayne's Panacea, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Druggists and Chemists.

P. S.—Every article that is found in our establishment is warranted to be genuine. L. & W.
Jan 28.

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!!
*Just Received per Schooner Elouise.*

WE invite the attention of the public to the following:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 doz | Adelaide | Fine Hair | Brushes, | |
| 2 " | Ottoman | do | do | do |
| 1 " | Infant, very | do | do | do |
| 1 " | Niagara | do | do | do |
| ½ " | Electic super | do | do | do |
| ½ " | Raised Handle | do | do | do |
| ½ " | Solid Rosewood | do | do | |
| 3 " | Improved Shaving | | | do |
| 1 " | Bone top | do | do | do fine. |
| ½ " | do | do | do | brushes, a new and superior article. |
| 1 " | Artist Tools; | | | |
| 3 " | Marking Brushes; | | | |
| 12 " | Camel Hair Pencils, good; | | | |
| 8 " | Ext Paint Brushes, from 000000 to 6; | | | |
| 6 " | " Sash Tools, from 6 to 1; | | | |
| ½ " | " Varnish Brushes. | | | |

Also, White Lead, Chrome Green and Yellow, Red and Black Lead, Linseed Oil, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Whiting, Train Oil, &c. &c.—
For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

**CHEAP GOODS.**

THE subscribers are now ready to serve those who will favor them with their custom, at the former moderate prices which Goods have been sold at by the old establishment of Mr. B. F. Mitchell. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock, as they are determined to make it an object to buyers to trade with them. Their stock consists in part as follows:

*GROCERIES.*

Coffee at wholesale and retail,
Sugar " " "
Molasses " " "
Tobacco and Soap " "

with a variety of other articles to complete a family Grocery.

*DRY GOODS.*

Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Calico's, Muslin DeLaines, bleached and unbleached Homespuns, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

*HATS and CAPS.*

Fur, Wool, Silk, and Straw Hats, approved patterns, with a variety of men's and boy's fashionable Caps.

*CROCKERY WARE.*

Plates assorted, Dishes, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, and other useful articles.

Cutlery, Hard and Hollow Ware.

Knives & Forks, Pocket Knives, Drawing Knives, Scissors, Needles and Pins, Augurs, Planes, Files, Hinges, Locks, Screws, Axes, Hatchets, Round Shaves, Spades, Pots, Ovens, Skillits, &c. &c., with many articles to complete our stock, too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold low for cash, or produce of the right kind.
COWAN & MOTT.
Jan 28, 1848—[20-tf

Just Received from New York.

15 BOXES fresh ground Buckwheat;
15 bags do do do
5 kegs superior Goshen Butter;
25 half and quarter boxes fresh Raisins;
1 case Preserved Ginger;
Fresh Currants and Citron;
6 cases Pickles and Catsup;
15 jars fresh Prunes;
Superior London Mustard.
—ALSO—
Have constantly on hand a quantity of Sutton's wrought Ploughs and Grubbing Hoes, a superior article, and for sale low by
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD,
Jan 28] Near the Market Dock.

**NEW FIRM.**

THE subscribers have entered into Co-partnership for the transaction of business in this place. We now offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Cutlery, at as *low* prices, and upon as good terms, as they can be bought at any other house in the place. We respectfully invite those in want of Goods to give us a call, as they may rest assured we will do all in our power to please them. HOLMES & HAWES,
At the stand lately occupied by Z. Latimer.
OWEN HOLMES. JOHN R. HAWES.
Wilmington, N C, January 28, 1848—[20tf

***Notice.***

IN order to close my present business in Wilmington, I have sold my entire stock of goods to Messrs. Cowan & Mott, and would take this opportunity of tendering my acknowledgments to those who have favored me with their custom.

Those indebted to me, either by note or account, will confer a great favor by settling the same without delay, as it is important my present business should be closed forthwith.

I shall remain for the present at my old stand.
Jan 28—[20-tf] B. F. MITCHELL.

EAU DIVINE DE VENUS AND NYMPH SOAP, composed of an Eastern Botanic discovery, of surprising efficacy for rendering the *skin soft and fair*, as well as imparting a *delicate roseate hue* to the complexion. As a creator and conservator of that most distinguishing charm of female loveliness, a transparent fair skin, *Jules Haules' Nymph Soap, or Eau Divine de Venus*, may be said to exert almost a magical power. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
[Jan 28.] Druggists and Chemists.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

PHILOCOME OIL, Beef's Marrow, Cassada Oil, Liquid Hair Dye, Maccassar and Bear's Oil, Bandolin for the hair, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Balm of Columbia, Extracts of Heliotrope, Jockey Club Ambergris, Bouquet de Caroline, Jasmin, Magnolia, Chrys. Ess. Soap, Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Roussel's Shaving Cream, Toilet Soap, Lily White, Toilet Powder in gilt boxes, &c. &c. For sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

MOLASSES.—20 bbls new Cuba Molasses, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.
Jan 21]

BOXES SOAP and STARCH, for sale by
[Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

WESTERN LARD—10 kegs No. 1 Western Lard; bbls North Carolina do. For sale by
Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

COW FEED! COW FEED!—100 bushels Wheat Bran, an excellent article for stock of all kinds, put up in sacks of 3 bushels each, and for sale at 25 cents per bushel, by
Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

LIME—Thomastown Lime, in lots to suit, for sale by D. W. WOOD.
January 28, 1848—[20-tf

**Raising Blood**

AND Consumption, Pain in the Side and Night Sweats, Asthma. Whooping Cough, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver, cured by Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

*Raising Blood and Consumption.*—Mr. Milne, builder, in Brooklyn, was attacked with raising blood, followed by a cough, pain in the side, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He employed two of the best physicians; they did him no good, and told him he could not live. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Sherman's Balsam, he sent at 10 o'clock at night, to Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton street, and got a bottle; it operated like a charm, stopped the bleeding and cough! Before he had taken one bottle he was able to be about his work. It had saved his life. His daughter, residing at 127 Myrtle Avenue, can attest it.

Miss Ann Maston, of Williamsburgh, living in Tenth, near South Fourth street, says—That she had been troubled with a hacking cough, and pain in the chest, for a long time, which at last became so bad that she was obliged to give up her school for more than a year. She then commenced taking the All-Healing Balsam—which soon alleviated her symptoms. She is now fast recovering, and has resumed her laborious occupation as a teacher.

14 years Mr. John O'Neil, 10th avenue and 21st street, suffered with a cough, raising of phlegm, and pain in his side. He could get no relief till he tried the All-Healing Balsam, which drove the pain from his side, allayed the cough, and brought the disease upon the surface; and before he had taken three bottles was entirely cured.

*Pleurisy and Consumption*—Mrs. Baggas, a lady upwards of 70, residing 88 Sheriff, has for years been subject to attacks of Pleuri-sy, Raising of Blood, severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, Pain in her Head and various parts of her body. Her friends believed her past recovery. The All-Healing Balsam relieved her at once of all her alarming symptoms, and now she is able to attend to her work.

*Asthma and Whooping Cough*—Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie street; L. S. Beals, 19 Delancey street; Wm. H. Youngs, 75 Walnut street, know the value of this great remedy.

Ask for Sherman's All-Healing Balsam, and see that his written signature is on each bottle.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Worm and Cough Lozenges sold as above.

Principal Office, 106 Nassau street, New York.

The above medicine is for sale by LIPPITT & WILLKINGS, Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1848—[21-7t

DUCK AND CARDAGE—For sale low at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

WHISKEY.—50 barrels N. O. Rectified Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CLARET WINE.—10 boxes St. Julien Medoc Claret. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

MEAL, HOMMONY, &c.—125 Bushels supr. Fayetteville Meal; 25 Bushels Water Mill Hommony; 20 Bbls Fayetteville Super. Fine & Cross Flour; 2000 lbs. New Bacon; 12 Sutton's Ploughs; for sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Feb'y 4, 1848.

NEW BACON—NEW BACON.—I have in store a superior lot of new Bacon, well cured, and of choice flavor. To see it, is to purchase.
F4 WM A GWYER.

PALE ALE.—10 boxes Pale Ale. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

BUTTER.—10 kegs best Goshen Butter, just received. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CHEESE.—20 boxes Eng. dairy Cheese. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FISH.—Salmon and Mackerel, in bbls. and kits. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

COW PEAS—100 bushels; for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH CRACKERS.—10 cans Boston Crackers; 20 boxes Soda do; 20 bbls. Pilot Bread; 5 half bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 do. do. Lemon do; 5 do. do. Pie Nick Butter do. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

NORTH CAROLINA LARD.—10 bbls. prime N. C. Lard, just received per Rail-road, and for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

OAKUM.—10 bales Oakum. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

***CARRIAGES.***

*Market Street, about 300 yards above the*

**Episcopal Church.**

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
January 21, 1848

BUTTER AND CHEESE—25 kegs Goshen Butter; 20 boxes Goshen Cheese; received per schr G W Davis, and for sale by
Jan 21, 1848—19 tf] D. W. WOOD.

LEMONS—50 boxes to arrive per Athalia. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan'y 21, 1848—[19-tf

PLOUGHS—A lot of A. B. Allam's & Co's superior No. 14 Ploughs; just received and for sale by McKELLAR & McRAE.
January 14, 1848

COTTON YARNS—10 bales Little River Company's Cotton Yarn; 3 bales Cotton Osnaburgs; For sale by
Jan 14 McKELLAR & McRAE.

HAMS AND LARD.

5000 LBS. Bladen Hams;
11 Bbls. and 27 Kegs Bladen Lard; for sale by D. W. WOOD.
January 28, 1847—[20tf

PLANTING POTATOES—175 bbls Yellow, and 150 bbls White Planting Potatoes, in fine order. For sale by D. W. WOOD.
Jan 28, 1848—[20-tf

SODA BISCUIT, Butter and Sugar Crackers, in store and for sale by
Jan 28] WM. A. GWYER.

*State Debts.*—The different States of the Union, which are in debt, amounting, in the aggregate, to considerably over two hundred millions of dollars, are now, we believe, all paying the interest, in full or in part, on their respective debts, except the following, whose debts in 1844 were about as annexed, viz:—Mississippi, $7,600,000; Arkansas, $3,500,000; Florida, $4,850,000; Texas, $11,000,000. Total, $26,950,000.—*Balt. Sun.*

# LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, on the 31st of January, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this list, are requested to ask for advertised Letters, and to mention the date of the List.

[21-3t] W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

Allen, Thos M
Arnett, Henry
Allen, mrs Rebecca A
Allen, James

Benson; J R
Burdick; E F 2
Bruce; Robt M
Bartha; D W
Berry; mrs Ann
Berry; mrs C
Brinn; James
Biddle; J A
Bowen; mrs Mary 2
Butler; C D 3
Baber; James
Bracket, Edward
Brothers; Richard
Black; D *B*

Clark; Fsbury
Cary; Thos J 3
Clark; Duncan
Carroll; John 2
Curtis; miss Melvina
Clark; Albert M 2
Clark; miss E S
Collins; Henry T
Connor; David
Collins; John
Clapp; Joseph *W* 2

Doughty; capt Wm
Dail; James M
Deane; Wm R
Dodge; W S
Doughty; James

Emmett; W C
Easton; Asa 2

Fale; N
Franklin Encampment, I. O. of R.

George; J
Goodhous; Mary E
Gany; Lewis
Gibson; Nathaniel 4
Green; Joseph
Green; R W
Gramer; D
Gallison; J W 2

Holt; J C
Hatch; J *B*
Haic; L W
Hoolse; T C
Heary; Sylvester
House; R
Hawkins; Edward

Irvin; J
Ishanne; Y
Jones; Joel
Jeffrey; miss Jane
Johnson; C

Kendall; John L
Keith; W P 3
Kellar; C
King; W H

Larkins; Fvan
Ladyan; N
Lirrel; E R F
Lenoir; M
Lesson; N 2
Lebue; L
Lathan; W *B*

Mead & Co
Mitchell; miss S J
Murs; all; miss S san J 2
Melton; Isaac
Man; capt Wm
Mayo; F
Martines; A

McKenzie; wm J
McDonald; D W
McLean; D
McKenzie; D
McIntyre; David

Norriss; W
Neill; J E

Palmer; Matilda
Peart; G
Picket; W J
Porter; James
Parker; Eliza L
Pontridge; J E
Pyle; M C

Roberts; Samuel
Rison; John
Redding; G
Richardson; John
Reading; Susan
Riley; S J

Skipper; Joe
Smith; D
Shyby; *B*
Sessions; Thomas J
Smith; J
Suydam; N
Stanlans; J
Smith; John H
Smith; J H
Segel; James
Snow; C C
Skipper; L A
Smith; capt P 2

Thally; mrs
Turner; *M* A
Trenchard; H
Thally; D
Taylor; N

Varney; wm H

Williams; James
Wright; C
Wools; miss Elizabeth
Watson; Smith
Waddle; miss Ann R
Witter; Isaac *B*
Whitmore; capt *B*
Waddle; miss Rebecca
Vyne; miss Martha
Watson; W
Winchenback; capt H P 4

Young; O *M*

A.

Aylward, capt
Atwood, Horace
Alderman, I T

B.

Benson; capt J
Beatty; D *W*
Bryant; Wm
Blecor; C A
Blag en; J *W*
Bryon; Joseph J
Ballow; John C
Burres; Edward
Burnham; Asa
Becase; miss Elizabeth
Bartlett; George L
Boon; *Martha*
Bowden; Robt
Baber; James

C.

Cole; Henry
Clark; Neil
Churchill; Otis
Clark; Henry J *B*
Cowan; John
Chavon; Samuel
Croel; P
Corbett; mr
Coolidge; Henry H
Crabtree; capt L D

D.

Dooly; Thomas
Dyes; G W
Davis; James H
Davane; George W

E.

Ellmore; J W

F.

Frenchard; H
Freeman; capt Wm
Fenner; Robt

G.

Gidons; T
Green; Jack
Gipson; V C
Grary; H
Griffin; J R
Gilpin; C L
Garisher; L J

H.

Higgins; *Bradford*
Howard; *B*
Hammons; Mary
Hubbard & Co
Hill; capt T *B* 2
Hourtin; L
Hall; mrs Mary I & J.
Jones; Henry
Johnson; *B* C
Johnson; R *M*
Johnson; W E

K.

Kirkham; Wm
Kendall; capt O *B*
King; Cyrus E
King; *Bryant*

L.

Lawson; George *B*
Lauder; W
Lippett; Rev C B 2
Liddon; Thos L
Lanier; John H
Leavitt; R
Lathrop; Sarah

M.

Murval; W
Martin; Wm
Mitchell; Wm
Mitchell; James
Morrice; John
Mathews; J W

Mc.

McKay; J W 2
McRae; W C
McCluhmy; Sarah
McIntyre; Sarah P

N. & O.

Oxenham; J A
Old North State Tent, I. of R.

P.

Purdy; miss Harriet
Potter; H H
Potter; N
Payay; wm
Price; Elizabeth
Pridgen; John H
Pridgen; miss H M

R.

Reton; B
Robinson; capt *B* L
Ray; capt wm
Reels; P W
Robberts; S
Roberts; Sarah

S.

Swann; F
Smith; miss Ann
Smith; James
Sec'y of Rock Spring Tent,
Saven; John
Smith; J A
Smith; John
Sheppard; G G
Shepherd; P
Stokely; James
Slake; wm
Sikes; H A
Sh'pherd; W

T.

Tremer; Hiram
Taylor; J
Thompson; Jas S
Trask; capt F
Thayer; L C

V.

Vamonpoovonighirstalthum *J B* V

W.

Williams; Joseph
Walker; miss *Mary* J
Wilber; John T
Whitney; C
Wusey; H
Williams
Williams; H W
Whitler; C
Walter; H
Welch; Robt
Waddle; miss A *M*

Y.

Young; Benjamin

*To Ascertan a Horse's Age.*—Every horse has six teeth above and below—before three years old he sheds his middle ones—at three he sheds one more each side of the central teeth—at four he sheds the two corner and last of the fore teeth. Between four and five the horse cuts his under tusks, at five he will cut his upper tusks, at which time his mouth will be complete. At six the grooves and hollows will begin to fill up a little—at seven the grooves will be nigh filled up, except the corner teeth, leaving litt'e brown spots where the 'a k brown spots formerly were. At eight the whole of the hollows and grooves are filled up. At nine there is very often seen a small bill to the outside corner teeth—the point of the tusk is worn off, and the part that was concave begins to fill up and become rounding—the squares of the central teeth begin to disappear, and the gums leave them small and narrow at the top.

*Now for the Pacific.*—Mr. O'Reilly has issued his proposals for the "Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Range—Second Division—West of the Mississippi."

He proposes to extend his lines Westward to the frontier of Missouri, at Independence, Weston, or Fort Leavenworth, with all practicable speed, as soon as adequate funds shall be collected, on the same terms as his other telegraphic sections have been constructed.—The different towns between St. Louis and the frontier of Missouri, through which the line will pass, are expected to raise $45,000 for this great enterprise.

Mr. O'Reilly also states that he is ready to complete the whole line to the Pacific Ocean, within twelve months after the passage of a Congressional bill for the purpose.

*St. Louis Union of Jan. 7.*

*Cholera.*—A well authenticated case of Asiatic Cholera has occurred at Fountaine-sur-Somme, in France. The Influenza, by the last accounts, had materially abated in Paris, as well as in London. The Gazette des Hospiteaux, however, remarks, that latterly, in place of colds, coughs, &c., it frequently runs into cholics, diarrhea, and rarely, vomitings. From this tendency, the editor thinks it may be the *avant courier* of Cholera.

*Journal of Commerce.*

## SPEECH

Of Hon. A. W. VENABLE, of N. Carolina, in the House of Representatives, January 11, 1848, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Resolutions referring the President's Message to the various Standing Committees.

Mr. VENABLE said:

I regret, Mr. Chairman, that the time allotted to me will not admit of a reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. A. Stewart,] on the tariff, as I should desire to do, if circumstances rendered it proper. I trust that on some other occasion I shall have an opportunity; and if I should not, I know that the distinguished chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the last Congress, who elaborated and introduced the bill regulating the present tariff, and many other able and experienced individuals in this House, will do this subject ample justice. I can assure the gentleman from Pennsylvania that my friend from Illinois [Mr. McClernand] was not frightened by the ghost of a military chieftain, to which he alluded in his remarks. It was a ghost-seeing of the gentleman himself—not the ghost of General Taylor, but of the tariff of 1842, whose elegy and eulogy the gentleman never failed to pronounce whenever he addressed the House. I should like to know whether his friend, General Taylor, who had been so unceremoniously introduced to the House, would thank him for presenting the issue of a high tariff as connected with his name. Does the gentleman speak by authority, and now pledge his nominee for the Presidency as responsible for such doctrines? If he does, I am glad to hear it; for it is an issue which General Taylor has most cautiously avoided, and on which, up to this time, he is uncommitted. If the views of the gentleman and General Taylor correspond upon this subject, perhaps he congratulates himself upon the prospect of again galvanizing into life the dead tariff of 1842; a death deeply deplored by the gentleman, for which, however, he is in no way to blame. It "cannot shake its gory locks at him, and say, you did it." No! never did knight in harness do battle for his lady-love with more high chivalry than has the honorable gentleman done battle for the principle of protection.

But there is another question upon which I ask the indulgence of the committee—a question which, to my mind, presents one of the most potant, one of the most intensely-interesting issues which has ever been raised. I am admonished that this is an old question, and to many uninteresting. The struggle had been long, and the victory been doubtful.—Sometimes the friends of State rights indulged hopes of complete triumph, and as often had they seen gloom and despondency take the place of the fondest hopes. For thirty years I have been a close observer of the political history of the country, and with whatever intellectual powers I possess, and after all the lights which had been thrown upon my mind by observation and experience, I still feel, as I ever have felt, that it was one of the most important questions agitated in this country. I allude to the question involved in the able and luminous message of the President, now on your table, and which communicates the reasons for his disapprobation of the river and harbor bill of the last session.

This subject of the right of the General Government to prosecute schemes of internal improvements within the States was constantly presenting itself to the consideration of Congress, and had at all times been resisted—sometimes with success, often with a different result, but never without a solemn protestation of the opposers of that doctrine, on constitutional grounds. When the friends of the doctrine felt strong, the claim was strongly made as indispensable to the healthy action of the Constitution itself, broadly set forth in the instrument, and of undoubted authority.—When the wantonness of expenditure which this system always produces excited public notice, and called down thunders of reprobation from the people; when this veto of the President placed an effectual obstruction in the way of its progress, the tone of its advocates underwent a corresponding change. That which before was clearly authorized by the Constitution, now became an incident; that without which the healthy action of the Constitution could not be maintained, now became an inference from one or many known grants in that instrument.

I feel under obligations to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Stewart,] and the gentlemen from Indiana and Ohio, [Mr. C. B. Smith and Mr. Vinton,] for coming up so boldly to the mark, for making a platform so broad—so wide—that their position could not be mistaken. We have been told by the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. C. B. Smith,] that the only limit to the power of Congress to make improvements was the will of Congress; that, upon this subject, that will was supreme, acknowledging no limits but those which the discretion of the legislature would impose upon itself. Do I hear learn that all those securities for the exercise of State sovereignty which we had fancied ourselves to possess, are swept away? I, together with those who maintained the rights of the States and a strict construction of the Constitution, have been accustomed to believe that our broad rivers and fair lands belong to us, and that we are not merely tenants at sufferance to the Federal Government. If State rights and State sovereignty be a phantom, it is high time for us to know it. We should be taught our allegiance and the corresponding obligation to obedience. I have not so learned the Constitution, or the cotemporaneous construction of that instrument. Those venerable sages and patriots who gave to us this rich legacy—an abiding hope in every peril, a sure guide in political doubt and darkness—had no such conclusion in view when they declared, that all powers not delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government or prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively and to the people. They meant what they said, and have left in their political history the most conclusive evidence of the fact.

And here permit me to say, that I have never felt more gratified, and I know the Democratic party of the country will feel and acknowledge their obligations to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Vinton,] for the high, but unwilling, compliment which he paid the President of the United States for his veto message. As soon as it was read, that gentleman, so thoroughly acquainted with the operation of such causes on the public mind, whose long experience and deep sagacity had not unprofitably employed the lessons he had acquired, was so electrified, so afraid of its influence on the people, that he asked for the appointment of a committee of one member from each State, that they might have an opportunity to exert their ingenuity in framing a reply to go with it; for he proposed that the message should not be printed until the committee should make their report. There was no parallel case but one, and that was when Mr. Madison, after having witnessed the glowing, fervid eloquence of Fisher Ames on the discussion of a great and absorbing question, moved that the House adjourn; for he deemed it necessary that they should have time to recover themselves from the effect of such overwhelming eloquence before they voted on the subject under consideration. The distinguished chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means felt that something must be done to foil the blow and break the point of this polished shaft. I thank him for the compliment. It was well deserved; it was justly earned by one of the ablest and clearest arguments which had ever been communicated to this House. It took the broad constitutional ground, one on which the victory would be eventually won. Here the sound sense of the people would perceive the truth. It swept away all the distinctions which so troubled gentlemen with salt water and fresh water improvements, such as were national, and such as were local. It removed these and all others, by denying to Congress entirely, the power to make internal improvements.

A grateful people will honor and posterity reverence the man who, in the hour of peril, has achieved so much to restore what has been lost, and to bring back the simplicity of our republican faith. The friends of State rights may well prize the ability of the Executive in thus triumphantly defending republican truth, and feel a sacred pleasure in aiding him to restore the breaches made in those bulwarks erected by patriotic hands around the citadel of our liberties. The warning given us will not be unheeded; and although the plague may not be entirely stayed, sound reason must prevail, and the elements of triumph will be found in this unanswerable argument. I have said thus much, because it would be useless repetition in me to recite the positions or the arguments of the message. I would only weaken them by the effort, and am not vain enough to suppose that I could make them more striking. I seek only to apply the conclusions, and, with the armor of proof furnished by the message, assail those who have taken the field against it.

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I would now turn to the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Stanton] who yesterday gave his views to this House, differing from the doctrines of the message. The gentleman told them, as we had been told by other gentlemen, that bright and great names had sustained opinions in conflict with those of the President. That Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and others, had approved bills appropriating money for internal improvements. I have high authority that "great names will hallow song;" but not that they would sanctify error. If precedent was worth anything in settling the construction of the Constitution, all the early Presidents are in our favor. The President has so fully illustrated this, in the historical parts of his message, that it would be useless to consume time in repeating them. But there is one important event in the early history of this subject to which I will presently call the attention of the House. For General Jackson, who had been so strongly referred to by the gentleman from Tennessee, I have as great respect and veneration as any one can feel. His fame needs no effort of mine to heighten or perpetuate it. His memory is embalmed not only in the hearts of his friends, but in the hearts of a whole people, who delight to do him honor. His brow is entwined with a chaplet of never fading laurels, and his name was written with a ray of light in his country's history; and palsied be the tongue that would darken that name, and withered the hand that would rob him of his laurels.—Yet I feel no more respect for General Jackson's errors than for those of other men. They would do more harm, and were, therefore, the more to be feared. It was in these latter days left for Mr. Polk to clear away all the difficulties from the question, and take the ground that our Government has no constitutional power to make internal improvements. If the door was opened, we opened Pandora's box, from which numberless evils would fly out. This was the opinion of the fathers and framers of the Constitution. The power to cut canals was expressly denied by the Convention. I have before me the first volume of the Madison Papers, which gentlemen could read at pleasure, which showed that, when the express authority to cut canals was sought to be ingrafted by Dr. Franklin upon the clause to establish post roads, it was rejected by the Convention which made the Constitution. If anything could exclude an inference, surely this would. Can any person, honestly inquiring for the true meaning of the instrument, perceive any difference between cutting a canal on the top of the earth, and thus making an artificial channel, and cutting one under the water, thus deepening a shoal, or making a harbor? If the power was a clear and indispensable incident, why was it not declared in the Convention that the amendment was unnecessary because the power already existed? If the power be so clear and undoubted, why have its advocates sought to derive it from so many clauses in the Constitution? A distinguished Senator from South Carolina, now in the other end of the Capitol, whose powerful intellect subjects to a most severe analysis everything which is brought before it for consideration; of whose mind it may be said that it possesses the combined characteristics of a solar microscope and a powerful telescope, bringing distant objects nearer, and developing their most minute properties; even he, in 1819, whilst Secretary of War, made his report on roads and canals, and although not expressing a decided opinion as to the constitutional question, left the fair inference that the right of the Federal Government to construct roads and canals was an appendage of the war-making power. The same eminent individual, in a recent report, claims that the power to regulate commerce has given all necessary authority. It is both amusing and instructive to see the various shifts which have been resorted to to find the warrant for this great national system of enterprises. We find Mr. Clay committed to both sides of this great question, and, perhaps, he never made a greater and more unanswerable argument on any occasions than those in which he conclusively demonstrates the unconstitutionality of internal improvements and the United States Bank. If I, with others, have not been able to give up the convictions to which his great reasoning powers assisted us, or to appreciate the force of his effort to answer his own argument, the fault is not ours.

The friends of this power sought for the warrant under the clause establishing post roads, which, they say, means to make post roads, rail roads, turnpikes, and canals. Driven from this shift, they took refuge under the grant to regulate commerce; again, under the right to pass all laws necessary to carry the above powers into execution; and finally, in despair, under the "general welfare" clause—a clause under which anything could be done, and all the powers of the Government be concentrated in one single individual.

* * * * * * *

We were told in 1838-'39-'40, that the United States Bank was an obsolete idea; that the people had passed judgment upon it, and that sentence of death was executed; and why make a bank issue? The compromise had settled the tariff, and

Here Mr. Stanton asked Mr. Venable to yield the floor for a moment.

Mr. Venable. With pleasure, sir.

Mr. Stanton. I will make a single remark. The gentleman seems to have taken it upon himself to give me a sort of a lecture to-day upon my opinions, for which I am very much obliged. But, if the gentleman represented me as saying, that the President's message, generally, was of that character—that it was metaphysical and philological, he was mistaken: I said no such thing. I had spoken of the power to regulate commerce—of that part of the President's argument, and also of the historical part of the President's message, and argued contrary to the conclusion at which the President had arrived, as the gentleman would distinctly recollect.

Mr. Venable. I distinctly recollect.

Mr. Stanton. With the gentleman's leave, I will now trespass upon his indulgence to reply to another part of his lecture. [Cries of no, no.]

Mr. Venable. The gentleman can proceed, as I do not expect to occupy the hour; at least, I desire him to proceed.

Mr. Stanton. I will say but a single word I said that I would sooner trust the General Government with the power to make works of improvement, than to moneyed corporations. I would sooner have the Government of the United States make the navigation of the Ohio free, than to have a canal around its falls in the hands of a corporation, who levied immense taxes upon all the commerce of the West. I think it more democratic that the Government should do it, than to confide such an immense power—a power in which the whole country is so vitally interested—to a corporation.

Mr. Venable. Everything which I have said has been with the most profound respect for the gentleman from Tennessee, and nothing unkind has been intended. I intended to state, as must be apparent from the connection of my remarks, that the gentleman said, that so far as the power to regulate commerce is concerned, the President's message was philological and metaphysical. If I understood the gentleman, it was under this grant in the Constitution that he claimed the power, and took issue with the President. If by philological he means that the President has been extremely happy in fixing the true meaning of the words of the Constitution, and metaphysical in this, that his reasoning is profound, the conclusions clear and irresistible, I fully agree with him.

With reference to the historical part of the message, if there were inaccuracies in the references, I have not found them. I know that one event—I mean that connected with the debate in Congress as to the seat of Government, September, 1789—is omitted. I have endeavored to supply that omission, and ask the attention of the House to the irresistible inferences therefrom.

My friend from Tennessee has misunderstood me. I have no purpose to read a lecture to that gentleman. It would be presumptuous and unbecoming in me to do so, and I trust that I shall never be amenable to so grave a charge. But I cannot let the opportunity pass of expressing the hope that no friend of Democratic principles, after thirty years of conflict, on the eve of complete success, with our flag waving in the first breeze of triumph, would a moment falter or retreat. The Whig party, always vigilant, always united in the opposition to Democracy, suppressing all dividing issues amongst themselves, uniting in the common struggle for success, were ever ready to avail themselves of any seam in our armor to pierce and wound us. Always in the field, they were prepared for every promise of advantage. They often run well—sometimes, for a short period, successfully. But he could say this for them, that they were the most remarkable people in the world to display their highest speed in the race when there was no prize to win. They had, in the present instance, acquired a position in this House, as a majority, which placed a responsibility on them before the country, and which, I suppose, they would have to meet. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stewart] seems to think that President-making is a part of our business, and has introduced Old Rough and Ready. I should have been indebted to the gentleman for General Taylor's political creed, for I have heard *him* spoken of in a very high connection with that distinguished officer.—Does he pledge him to a United States bank, the tariff of 1842, and the whole American system? Does he pledge him as denouncing the war, and adopting the Wilmot proviso?—On the subject of his political creed, General Taylor has been far from communicative. In a letter to his friend in Mobile, he avers that his mind has been so taken up with his military profession, that he has formed no opinions upon these subjects. If the gentleman is advised of his opinions, this House and the country will acknowledge the obligation if he should favor them with a revelation. I did not come to this House as a President-maker—a *Guy of Warwick*. I shall take occasion, if possible, to obtain from every individual spoken of as a candidate for that office, the avowal of his opinions upon the great issues before the people. I shall endeavor to circulate amongst my constituents such information, when obtained. I am pledged to no man; I belong to the followers of no aspirant for the Presidency. I will vote for no man for President whilst ignorant of his political creed, and, to obtain my vote, that creed must be Democratic.

There is, however, another subject of grave importance, to which I desire to direct the attention of the committee. A few days since, an honorable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Hudson] introduced a resolution recommending the withdrawal of our troops from Mexico, repudiating all thought of indemnity, and of course disapproving of the origin and cause of the war. After a display of the usual parliamentary tact to avoid a direct vote, the House determined that the resolution should be met. This vote was given after a failure of a motion to lay the subject on the table, and failure of an effort to reconsider that vote. When the resolution was put upon its passage, but forty-one could be found to stand by it. Again, on the next day, a vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor was moved by the gentleman from Delaware, [Mr. Houston,] and my friend from Indiana [Mr. Henley] offered as an amendment the additional fact, that General Taylor and his army were engaged in fighting for the honor and rights of this country. Immediately, a gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Ashmon] appended another amendment, which declared that they were fighting in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally brought on by the act of the President of the United States. Eighty-five members of this House sustained that amendment, and it now constitutes one of our recorded acts. I will not here stop to inquire as to the moral effect upon the Mexican people and the Mexican Government which will result to us from such a vote in the midst of a war. I suppose gentlemen have fully weighed this matter. Neither will I now inquire how much such a vote will strengthen our credit, or facilitate the Government in furnishing the necessary supply of troops.

For myself, I will say that no man is more ready than myself to vote thanks and express gratitude to General Gaylor, and all the gallant band of heroes, both officers and men, who have met hardships, pined in sickness, languished under wounds, and met death in this war of our country—a war in defence of the honor and rights of our country—and my whole soul and heart is in it. I am a friend to the Administration, and am determined to vote men and money to meet the exigencies of the war. I am satisfied of the ability of the President to conduct it, and I am willing to prosecute it vigorously until Mexico gives an honorable peace, or until Mexico is annihilated. But, sir, I cannot vote for thanks which contain a denunciation of the President—a denunciation of the war—and which would rob our officers and our army of all their glory; which declares our chief executive officer a murderer, our nation a den of thieves, and our gallant army a band of bloodstained plunderers. These inferences cannot be avoided if the language of the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts be true—and a majority of this House have so declared it.—They have said by their votes that the President has violated the Constitution in the most flagrant manner; that every drop of blood which has been shed, every bone which now whitened the plains of Mexico, every heart-wringing agony which had been produced, must be placed to his account, who has so flagitiously violated the Constitution, and involved the nation in the horrors of war. This the majority of this House have declared on oath. The grand inquest of the nation have asserted the fact, and fixed it on their records and I here demand of them to impeach the President. The poor homecide who slays his fellow-man falls into the hands of the law, is indicted, tried, and condemned. The court who would fail to notice a charge of heinous crime, verified by the return of its own grand jury, would call down upon itself the execration of all honest men. What, then, shall be said of the man placed at the head of the nation who involves that nation in a wanton and a wicked war, pours out its blood, and lavishes the lives of his countrymen in an unholy strife? This House have said that this is true. Again I call upon you to impeach the President. The finding of the bill is on your table. The Constitution authorizes and requires a majority of this House to file articles of impeachment against the President for violations of the Constitution; and I call upon you as patriots to come up fully to your duty, and justify your vote before the country. If you believe the charge, as you doubtless do—if you have voted in good faith, and that I will not question—if you are firm men, as I know you are—brave men, as you doubtless are—come up to the duty which you have assigned yourselves, and discharge it as men should do who have made so grave a charge. I know that a Senator from Massachusetts, a judge in the last resort in impeachments, has given his opinion to the public in a speech.—How far such a course is proper is not for me to determine; an opinion so deliberately formed and so solemnly expressed may perhaps save him the trouble of further deliberation should the impeachment come before him as a judge. But if a majority of this House believe the President to be a murderer; if they believe that he has unnecessarily and unconstitutionally brought on a war, and thus wantonly steeped one nation in blood and clothed another in mourning; if he is guilty of an offence against the Constitution as well as the rights of the human race, which deserves the maledictions of all living men and the execration of posterity, let them clear themselves from participation in this atrocity by doing their duty, and impeaching the President. If he has stained the pages of our history in blood, let them wipe it out. Let them stand forth and say, "this blood shall not be on our skirts." As a friend of the Administration, I demand the impeachment. The President is ready to meet it, and the voice of the people will sustain him. The men of Palo Alto, Resaca, Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and Mexico, can never feel grateful for thanks which place them on the platform with bandits and pirates. They fought in the cause and by the authority of their country. A majority of Congress, at its last session, after making a due abatement for all who voted with a protestation, declared that this war was brought on by the act of Mexico. By them the President is sustained. He is ready to meet any articles of impeachment which this House may prefer. He has no fears, for he is surrounded by the impregnable intrenchments of truth and justice.

I trust, at some future time, to have an opportunity of discussing the merits of this war question. But I shall, on this occasion simply admonish gentlemen, that whilst such denunciations as have been recorded on our journals by the vote of this House may be harmless in a speech to an assembly of the people, may serve electioneering purposes out of doors, they constitute matters of grave reflection when the highest legislative tribunal of the country has proved them. The people will see this vote, and the people will expect to see this vote followed up to its proper result, if gentleman have voted with proper evidence before them. If the amendment declares the fact, our troops ought to be withdrawn, our glorious flag, which have waved over the victories of so many well-fought fields, should be trailed in the dust. The quarrel which has plunder for its object, and wanton cruelty for its motive, is more glorious in disaster than in success. Glory cannot be won by the murderer's hand, or those who do his bidding—Shame, dishonor, and disgrace must fall upon the leaders as well as the followers in such an enterprise. I say to the majority in this House, you stand committed to the charge.—Meet the issue you have made. The President and the friends of his Administration will meet you upon it. I am happy, for myself, to say, that I believe our quarrel just; that the Executive has nobly discharged his duty. I stand upon the broad platform of the President's message—that the war should be prosecuted vigorously to an honorable peace, and that, in any peace which may be concluded, our country is entitled to, and ought to receive indemnity, ample indemnity, for spoliations before the war, and the expenses of the war. Nothing should change our hostile relations to Mexico but indemnity for the past and security for the future.

From the Spirit of Jefferson.

## TREASON IN THE CAMP.

A correspondent of the last week's Free Press, who is for Clay first and Clay all the time, makes a terrible onslaught upon his political brethren who manifest a desire to sacrifice *principle*, to subserve *expediency*. He administers, in a blunt way, it is true, a severe rebuke to some of the more impetuous, though less honest, of his whig brotherhood. Take for example the following:

"What evidence have we that he (Gen. Taylor) advocates the principles of the whig party? None. He tells us he would have voted for Jackson. He also tell us he would have voted for Clay. This proves that the democrats have as large a share of his patronage as the whigs. He also says he will not serve as a candinate of any party. *To vote for him under these circumstances, proves that all our pretensions to principles are but an empty name.* We have been once deceived by voting for a man whose principles we did not know, that ought to teach us a lesson not soon to be forgotten. I am not a prophet, neither am I the son of a prophet; but I predict, if the whigs run Gen. Taylor, it will be the funeral dirge of the party. Furthermore, we should be alarmed at the military spirit which predominates throughout the country, and check, if possible, this growing evil, which has been the dawnfall of our own, unless the people prevent it by their action."

This is the honest sentiment of at least two-thirds of the whig party of Jefferson.

*California.*—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from "Monterey, capital of California, October 10, 1847:"

"This country continues quiet. We apprehend no more outbreaks here. The mass of the people have made up their minds to bide the general issue. In the mean time the tide of immigration is constantly pouring in. These immigrants will settle the destiny of California, without regard to any conditions or treaty stipulation. Were the United States to attempt to put California back into the arms of Mexico, she would not *stay* put there: she would rebound to her present position, and our flag would fly again where it now does. So that very little solicitude is felt here about any diplomatic arrangements. The Americans begin to feel that they have their destiny in their own hands."—*Union, 2d inst.*

The Corner Stone of the Washington Monument is to be laid at Washington, on the 4th of July, and not on the 22d of February, as originally intended.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 1.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, introduced a resolution authorizing that Committee to proceed in the examination of the testimony asked for in the petition of Col. Fremont, and the appointment of a Clerk, which was agreed to.

Mr. Breeze, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to repeal part of the act in a resolution to pre-emption rights, and also submitted a resolution calling for information as to the amount of military lands located in Illinois for bounties, the price at which they were estimated, etc.

Mr. Bagby's resolutions on the subject of the powers of the General Government came up in order, but were informally passed over, until the business now before the Senate should be disposed of.

The bill allowing further time to satisfy claims for bounty lands, for military services during the late war with Great Britain, was taken up, and amended so as to exclude payments under Virginia military land warrants, and passed.

Mr. Miller's resolution calling upon the President for information whether it had been ordered that duties should be collected upon goods and merchandise belonging to American citizens residing in Mexico, and under what law, etc., which was agreed to.

The bill to provide additional examining Clerks for the Patent Office, was taken up and amended by the substitution of the House bill already passed and in this form was passed by the Senate.

The Vice President said that it was proper and respectful that he should announce to the Senate his intention to absent himself for some time, in order that the members should be prepared to-morrow to vote for a President pro tem.

The consideration of the ten regiment bill was then resumed, and Mr. Douglass took the floor in reply to those who had spoken in opposition to the bill. He defended the war and justified the course of the President, and went into a historical review of the Texas revolution, to show that the Rio Grande was the true boundary. He insisted that Mexico commenced the war; that the war was just and every lover of his country was bound to support it.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the Senate then adjourned. Mr. Bell has the floor on this question to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House went into Committee of the Whole upon the state of the Union, on the President's annual Message, Mr. Stephens in the chair.

Mr. Goggin addressed the committee, replying to several speeches from members on the democratic side of the House.

Mr. Morse followed in defence of the war and the administration, insisting that the war was brought on by the operations of General Taylor in violation of instructions from the War Department, but for which he (Mr. Morse) did not blame him.

On the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee proceeded to act on Mr Vinton's resolutions, referring the different portions of the message to appropriate Committees, referring to Committee on Ways and Means so much as relates to the condition of the Treasury and the means of obtaining money to prosecute the war, etc. etc.

Mr. Wilmot moved to amend by instructing the Committee to consider the expediency of imposing an annual tax of five millions during the continuance of the war, and until the payment of the national debt, on stocks, personal property, and money at interest, to be apportioned among the several States as provided by the Constitution. The amendment was adopted, 93 to 29.

Mr Brodhead's substitute for Mr. Vinton's resolution was read, and on motion of Mr. Wilmot, his amendment as above was also added thereto.

Mr. Brodhead's resolution as thus amended, was then rejected, 81 to 95.

Mr. Vinton's resolutions with Mr. Wilmot's amendment was then adopted. The Committee rose and reported the same to the House.

The question being on adoption by the House, Mr. Collamar addressed the House, giving the history, origin and progress of the war.

When he had concluded, Mr Cobb, of Ga., obtained the floor and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 2, 1848.

SENATE.—After an appropriate prayer, by the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain, Mr Benton moved that the chair of the Vice President (that officer being absent,) be temporarily filled, by the election of Mr. Atchison, of Missouri.

Mr. Mangum seconded the motion, and he having been chosen, was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Mangum and Cass.

Mr. Mangum called the attention of the Chairman of the committee on public buildings, to the fact that neither the Capitol, or the public grounds connected therewith, were lighted at night.

Mr. Hunter, from said committe, submitted a report on the subject, accompanied by a bill appropriating $2,000 to keep up said lights, (Crutchett's.)

Mr. Mangum hoped the bill would be acted upon forthwith.

Mr. Niles declared the present mode of lighting the Capitol as a farce, and opposed speedy action.

The bill was passed.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Niles, asking Congress to assume an old claim against Mexico; a similar one, by Mr. Johnson, and resolutions from the Legislature of Louisiana, asking appropriation of public lands to officers and soldiers serving in Mexico, &c.

Mr. Benton submitted a resolution, which lies over, regarding brevet promotions.

A bill placing enlisted men in the ordinance corps, upon the same footing under existing pension laws, was passed.

The ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Bell favored the voting of men and money, at the call of the proper departments; and, without attempting to exhibit the cause of the war, he was determined to place the responsibility of peace upon the head of the President. He went into an argument to prove that the President had adopted new views with regard to the mattter, and changed his policy in regard to the prosecution of it, and no one could now doubt as to the intention of seizing and holding the whole territory of Mexico.

He considered it absurd to hope, under any treaty, to secure a permanent peace; and with an army in that country of 50,000 men, it would cost $40,000,000 annually, to support them—and supposing we might raise $10,000,000 from Mexican resources, it would leave $30,000,000 to be raised at home, to hold the territory.

He declared his belief that the President did not look to a termination of the war by treaty.

Mr. Cass made some answer to this suggestion, but declined making any definite answer, while the President was making an effort to accomplish such an object.

Mr. Bell. If a treaty made with existing powers—giving California, &c.—would it give security for the future?

Mr. Cass. There is some point in the prosecution of the war, which will compel her to an acceptable treaty.

Mr. Foote made some explanations.

After some further conversational remarks between these gentlemen, the bill was laid aside.

A message was received from the President, in answer to a call, announcing Mr. Trist's action as unauthorized, and his propositions as rejected. Ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This morning, Mr. Rhett made a personal explanation, in reply to what Mr. Goggin said yesterday with reference to his speech, delivered last week. He was frequently interrupted by points of order; but finally he was enabled to conclude what he meant to say; and he repeated his belief that a large portion of whigs would not be pleased if peace should be made to-morrow; on the contrary, they would prefer that the war shall continue for the next six months, to help them in the Presidential contest.

Mr. Goggin also wished to make an explanation; but Mr. Cobb, who possessed the floor, refused to yield it for that purpose.

The question before the House was on agreeing to the resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, referring the various portions of the President's message to the appropriate Committees; and

Mr. Cobb addressed the House on the Mexican question, showing what he considered to be the inconsistency of the whigs, who, when Texas was annexed, said that annexation would be, *ipso facto* war, and now they say that the President begun the war. He showed that Mexico had made preparations for the recovery of Texas, and that it became the duty of the President to protect her boundary to the extent claimed.

Mr. Stephens spoke against the objects of the war, and defended General Taylor from what he considered to be the unjust treatment of him by the President. He would not vote a direct tax on his constituents, to carry on the war. To wage a war for indemnity, was infamous. But this was not waged for indemnity; it was waged for the purpose of compelling Mexico to sell us a portion of her country. If the public credit is to go down, let it go. Let the people feel the evil of the war, and then they will speak in a voice of thunder to their rulers—which must be heard. He had heard of a nation's honor being satisfied with gold, but never before, until proclaimed by the President, that our honor can be satisfied with gross, vile earth! He alluded to the letter which the Secretary of War, on the 27th of January, 1847, wrote to Gen'l Taylor, reprimanding him for writing the Gaines letter. This letter of the Secretary, Mr. Stephens said, was a gross insult, and infamous. But we will soon have Gen. Taylor's response.

Mr. C. Brown, of Pa., took the ground, that we had stooped to low to Mexico; and defended the administration generally.

Mr. Smith, of Ia., obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix presented a memorial from New York, praying that foreign wheat may be imported free of duty for the purpose of being ground into flour, and re-exported for the benefit of drawback.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial from the friends of New England, assembled in their yearly meeting at Providence, remonstrating against the further continuation of the war; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Baldwin submitted a series of resolutions prohibiting slavery in any new territory which may be acquired in Mexico; which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the army bill.

Mr. Bell resumed his remarks, and spoke with great force through two hours and a half, in exposition of his views of the true character of the policy of the administration, the grounds on which he came to his conclusions concerning it, and the results to which it was tending. Mr. Sevier obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The report of the Committee of the Union, on the reference of the President's annual message, was taken up, and Mr. Smith, of Indiana, having the floor, addressed the House, in opposition to the administration and to the acquisition of territory. He was opposed to incorporating any of the States of Mexico into the United States, or exacting from her indemnity for the expenses of the war. He insisted that the only indemnity that should be exacted, was indemnity to our citizens for what is justly due them.

Mr. Vinton opposed the amendment of Mr. Wilmot, as altogether foreign to the subject matter of the resolutions under consideration, and moved the previous question.

The resolutions were read and acted upon separately.

The amendment proposed yesterday to Mr. Wilmot's amendment was adopted, and Mr. Wilmot's amendment, thus amended, was then rejected by yeas and nays, 44 to 143.

On the fourteenth of Mr. Vinton's resolutions, the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted—yeas 98, nays 88.

On the 15th, the yeas and nays were also ordered, and resulted—yeas 114, nays 43.

These two last mentioned resolutions are as follows:—

14th. That so much of said message as declares that it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurance of protection to such friends of peace in Mexico as will establish a government there, able and willing to conclude a peace with us, "and secure to us the indemnity we demand," be referred to a select committee.

15th. That so much of said message as relates to the manner in which the war with Mexico ought to be prosecuted, and the policy that should be pursued in respect to it, be referred to a select committee.

So the resolutions were all agreed to, and the various portions of the President's Message are finally referred to the appropriate committees.

Bills to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands—and to amend the act making provision for the volunteers—were read twice and referred.

WASHINGTON, February 4, 1848.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron presented a petition, praying a speedy termination of the war.

On motion, it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn it stand adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. Rusk submitted a resolution directing the purchase of a certain map of Mexico, for the use of Senators. Laid over.

Mr. Johnson, of La., gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill supplementary to the pre-emption laws.

A bill making an appropriation for removing obstructions in the Savannah river, was passed.

A bill granting pre-emption to actual settlers on public lands, under specified circumstances, was under consideration, but ultimately laid over till Monday two weeks.

The ten regiment bill being under consideration, Mr. Sevier spoke in defence of the President, and with a view to show that the war with Mexico was forced upon this government by the conduct of the other. He challenged Senators who had voted for the annexation of Texas to vote for a prosecution of the war; he knew nothing of the rumored efforts of Mr. Trist, at the suggestion of friends, at treating with the Mexican government; and favored a vigorous war.

Mr. S. having concluded, Mr. Foote asked Mr. Bell if he had any personal knowledge of a treaty having been signed by Mr. Trist, &c.

Mr. Bell said, only from common report.

Mr. Foote asked Mr. Bell what amount of indemnity would satisfy him, and what terms to secure peace?

Mr. Bell said, the lower Rio Grande, he considered a proper dividing line; and as to indemnity, he would exact nothing that would oppress Mexico, or be dishonorable to our government.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was occupied nearly all day in the consideration of private bills. Towards the close of the day, a message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing the letter of General Taylor to the Secretary of War, (which censures him for writing the Gaines letter.) The letter was read. It is dated "Agua Nueva, March 3, 1847," and he submits a few remarks, and asks to be pardoned for "speaking plainly." "In the first place," he says, "the published letter bears upon its face the most conclusive evidence that it was intended only for private perusal, and not at all for publication. It was published without my knowledge and contrary to my wishes. * * * * * In the absence of proof that its publication was made with my authority or knowledge, I may be permitted to say that the quotation in your letter of the 650th paragraph of the superseded regulations of 1825, in which the terms "mischievous and disgraceful" are employed to characterize certain letters or reports, convey, though not openly, a measure of rebuke, which, to say the least, is rather harsh, and which many may think not warranted by the premises.

"Again, I have carefully examined the letter in question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious to the objections urged in your communication. I see nothing in it which, under the same circumstances, I would not write again. To suppose that it will give the enemy valuable information touching our past or prospective line of operations, is to know very little of the Mexican sources of information, or of their extraordinary sagacity and facilities in keeping constantly apprized of our movements. * * * In conclusion, I would say that it has given me great pain to be brought into the position in which I now find myself placed with regard to the Department of War and the Government. It has not been of my own seeking. To the extent of my ability, and the means placed at my disposal, I have sought faithfully to serve the country by carrying out the wishes and instructions of the executive.

"But it cannot be concealed, that since the capitulation of Monterey, the confidence of the Department, and, I too much fear, of the President, has been gradually withdrawn, and my consideration and usefulness correspondingly diminished. The apparent determination of the Department to place me in an attitude antagonistical to the government, has an apt illustration in the well known fable of Esop. But I ask no favor, and I shrink from no responsibility. Whilst entrusted with the command in this quarter, I shall continue to devote all my energies to the public good—looking for my reward to the consciousness of pure motives, and to the final verdict of impartial history."

The documents were ordered to be printed. Motions were made by Messrs. Barrow and Holmes, of S. C., for an extra number of copies. But the question was not taken, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 7, 1848.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of War, in obedience to an order, submitting a map of New Mexico.

A resolution, directing inquiry as to the recent failures of the Southern mail, was adopted. Also, a resolution calling for information respecting cadet appointments in the army, under certain new regulations.

A bill in favor of widows and orphans of persons dying in the service during the war with Mexico, was passed.

A resolution was offered, asking the President to inform the Senate respecting certain instructions to Mr. Trist, of August last, and the propositions on the part of the Mexican commissioners as a basis of a treaty, &c. Laid over.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up. Some explanation took place between Messrs. Baldwin and Sevier, in reference to statements in the speeches made by them.

Mr. Hunter spoke at length in favor of the bill. He declared against the right of Congress to interfere with the conduct of the war, farther than incidentally in the granting of supplies—the management, essential to success, belonging to the President. He believed the proposition of Mr. Calhoun would have been more acceptable, but for the misconstruction of its being a defensive line only, whereas it would have been a judicious position for aggressive as well as defensive operations. He preferred now, however, the line suggested by the Senator from Miss., (Jefferson Davis,) extending from Tampico to the Sierra Madre—which would not only be most secure in defence, but enable us to keep up trade, and be less expensive than any other. He should oppose taking it as a permanent boundary line. To retire would not discredit our arms—policy dictated it; and as conquerors it was left for us to determine how to end the war—this could be done with honor.

Mr. H. having concluded, Mr. Miller obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session. After a brief session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Stephens offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the House, copies of all letters received at the war office, from the first to the twenty-second of February, 1847, inclusive, which have not before been published, and which may not be prejudical to the public interests.

Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., asked leave to offer a joint resolution giving thanks to Gen. Scott, and the officers and men under his command, for their brilliant exploits, and a gold medal to Gen. Scott.

The rules were adopted—yeas 167, nay 1, (Mr. Giddings.)

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Henly moved to re-consider the vote just taken, for the purpose of amending the first resolution, enumerating the achievements of the army; by adding "all of which triumphs and achievements are honorable to our national character and give additional brilliancy and lustre to the American arms."

The yeas and nays were taken, and the vote by which the resolution was ordered to be engrossed was negatived.

The resolutions were subsequently passed yeas 197, nay 1, (Mr. Giddings.)

On motion of Mr. Botts, it was resolved that the President of the U. S. be requested to communicate to this House whether any communication has been received from Mexico, containing propositions for peace from the Mexican government or its commissioners.—If so, that he communicate the same, if it can be done without detriment to the public interests.

Mr. Stephens offered resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, officers and men, for their heroic conduct at Buena Vista, and that a gold medal be presented to him. They were agreed to—yeas 181, nay 1, (Mr. Giddings.)

Mr. Wilmot, by unanimous consent, made a personal explanation, in reply to an article in the Union last week. He said that it all grew out of the fact that he would not support Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., replied, and defended Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Giddings offered a preamble against the war, concluding with a resolution of thanks to Albert Gallatin, for his recent effusions on the subject.

The preamble and resolution were laid upon the table—yeas 132, nays 45; and the House adjourned.

*Temperance Story.*—The wags tell a story of Deacon A——, one of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress. On new year's day he accompanied others in the round of calls on distinguished citizens of the national metropolis, officials, &c. On returning to dinner, "the member" was observed to be quite glib of tongue and flushed of countenance. The conversation turned on the pleasant calls of the morning, and Mr. A. expressed himself highly gratified. "Did you drink the apple toddy at Mr. W——'s?" inquired a friend.—"Oh, no," said Mr. A., "I am president of the —— county temperance society; but I took some of his custards and found them delicious!" Like Davy Crockett, the Deacon had called things by the wrong name. The custard was a beverage called "egg nogg," served in small glasses.

The Legislature of Maryland has unanimously re-elected the Hon. James A. Pearce United States Senator for the term of six years from March 4, 1849.


# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

**Friday, February 11, 1848.**

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.


## THE REMAINS OF COL. L. D. WILSON.

Seldom, indeed, has the town of Wilmington presented a more solemnly interesting spectacle, than did it on Sunday morning last.

An honored and distinguished citizen had gone forth at the bidding of patriotism, to fight the battles of his country in a foreign land, and now the remains of that gallant and generous son of the old North State are being brought back to their native soil, amidst the sorrowings and regrets of his fellow-citizens. True, Col. Wilson did not fall on the battle-field, in the hour of victory—true, he did not die as the soldier likes to die—amid the roar of artillery and the shouts of victory; but he died in his country's service, and is, therefore, entitled, and will receive, his country's gratitude.

It will be remembered that Colonel Wilson died at Vera Cruz, on the 12th of last August, of the malignant fever of that climate. The people of his native county determined to bring his remains home, and for that purpose, appointed Col. H. T. Clark, and William Norfleet, Esq., a committee in their behalf, who proceeded to Vera Cruz on their mission. On Sunday morning last, these gentlemen, with their honored charge, arrived in this place on the Steamer Gov. Dudley, and landed the remains of our distinguished fellow-citizen at the Market Dock, where they were received by the largest concourse of people that has assembled in Wilmington for many years past. The procession consisted of the Clarendon Horse Guards, the Militia Company Officers in uniform, and Gen'l Marsteller's Staff, all under the command of Brig. Gen. Marsteller—the Masonic Fraternity of the Town of Wilmington, (Colonel Wilson was Grand Master)—the Civil Officers of the Town—together with a large concourse of citizens and strangers. The bells of the various Churches were tolled—the flags of the shipping were flying at half-mast, and minute guns were fired from the time the Boat came in sight till the departure of the remains on board the Rail Road Cars. The procession, which was formed in the following manner, under the superintendence of the Marshal, Capt. Wm. C. Howard, escorted the remains to the Rail Road Depot.

Musicians.
Clarendon Horse Guards;
Officers of the Militia;
Ministers of the Gospel;
Masonic Fraternity;

| Pall-bearers. | | Pall-bearers. |
|---|---|---|
| Bg. Gen. Marsteller; | | Col. Jas. T. Miller; |
| Capt. Holmes; | | Maj. S. R. Potter; |
| Adj. Jno. Hedrick; | | Lt. Col. McRae, jr.; |

Committee;
Commissioners of the Town;
Commissioners of Navigation;
Strangers;
Masters of Vessels;
Citizens of the Town;
Capt. WM. C. HOWARD, Marshal.

Taking into consideration the shortness of the notice which our citizens had of the time when the remains of Col. Wilson might be expected to pass through Wilmington, we think that they did every thing in their power to pay them that respect which was due to them. Certainly we never witnessed more unanimity of feeling. All seemed to vie with each other in a disposition to honor the ashes of one who, whilst alive, was an ornament of his native State, and who died in her service.

LIEUT. CANTWELL.—We are much pleased to see that Lieut. Cantwell, our former townsman, and well known to this community, has returned once more to our midst from Mexico, unscathed and unhurt. He has returned as we learn, on the recruiting service. His health which was bad before he left Mexico, is we are happy to learn, much restored. Lieut. Cantwell, it will be recollected, accompanied Maj. Lally's train which left Vera Cruz on the 7th of August, and which had literally to fight its way through to Jalapa.

Governor Graham has summoned his Council to meet in Raleigh on the 2d proximo, for the purpose of advising with him in the appointment of members of the Internal Improvement Board.

THE LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—We publish to-day two week's later news from the city of Mexico. Our army, it will be seen, has had something to do of late, and, as a matter of course, as usual, carried every thing their own way. "Padre Jaranta," it is said, is believed to have been killed. He has given our army no little trouble for a long time past, and if he has been slain, no one will regret it. We regret to learn that considerable sickness exists in the army.

The news from the Rio Grande is of an important nature, but it wants confirmation, as nothing conclusive has been received. It may be probable, however, that the Mexicans will have the impudence to give General Wool a brush, but we have reason to believe that Gen'l Wool will be able to hold his positions, even should he be attacked. We shall wait with much anxiety the receipt of the next news from Mexico.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The news from Europe in this day's paper, announces a decline in Cotton and Corn; and it appears that money matters were still tight. We copy the following paragraph upon this subject from the New York Herald:

"In a financial and commercial point of view the intelligence is highly favorable and interesting. The political news does not amount to much. Quotations for cotton were firm, and there had been no particular change in prices for breadstuffs. This was attributed to the tightness in the money market, there having been no reduction in the rate of interest, or any important increase in the discounts by the Bank of England, notwithstanding the additions to the supply of bullion and the general improvement in the condition of the bank. The advance in consols, is indicative of the abundance of money in financial circles. The reason given for not reducing the rate of interest was, that it would stimulate speculation in staple articles of trade and tend to check the return to more healthy times, than a steady adherance to the high rate ruling.

"The accounts from the manufacturing districts are no more encouraging than those previously received, and there was no prospect of immediate improvement. The failures which have taken place, have fallen heavily upon Manchester and other large manufacturing places, and it will be some time before they can recover from the shock."

## STATE CONVENTION.

So far as we are *personally* concerned, we have no objection to holding the Convention at Salisbury, nor indeed, at any other place west of this; but there are two or three considerations connected with this point which ought not to be overlooked. In the first place, our Conventions have heretofore been held at Raleigh, and as this has been the custom, we do not think the Democratic papers—especially in the absence of any expression of opinion by the county meetings in favor of any other place—would be competent to select and decide; in the second place, the facilities for travelling, as far west as Salisbury, are any thing but good; and in the third place, if we look to the convenience of the largest number of the party, some central point will be agreed upon, because our strength lies in a line with and east of Raleigh. Thus far meetings have been held in only five counties—Rockingham, Lincoln, Lenoir, Wayne, and Caswell. Rockingham and Lenoir mention neither time nor place; Caswell and Lincoln recommend Raleigh as the place, but say nothing about the time; and Wayne suggests Raleigh as the place, and the 12th day of April as the time for holding the Convention. If we had in this State, as they have in New York and Pennsylvania, navigable waters and Railroads in all directions, from one extremity to another, it might be practicable, as it would doubtless be profitable, to the cause frequently to change the place for holding our Conventions; and each Convention might, for instance, designate the time and place for the next Convention, before it adjourned; but we must look at things as they are, and be governed accordingly. We repeat, so far as we are *personally* concerned we should be happy to visit Western North Carolina on such an occasion, and to greet our Democratic friends at Salisbury, or at any other point which might be agreed upon; but occupying the position we do, we have nevertheless felt bound to bring the foregoing considerations before the party generally.—*Raleigh Standard.*

*State Convention.*—The editor of the Wilmington Journal asks the opinion of the democratic press on the subject of the *place* of holding the Democratic State Convention in North Carolina. The Journal votes for Salisbury.

Our own impression was that Raleigh was preferable, and on consulting others, we find such is the general opinion. The seat of Government is the proper place for such meetings. But we are not obstinate about it in this county; we'll meet the democracy in council wherever they will.—*North Carolinian.*

We are not particular as to the place. Our main object in "voting" for Salisbury was, because we believed it would enable our Western friends to attend the Convention more numerously than they would if it should be held in Raleigh. All we desire is to see a full meeting, and the most *perfect unanimity and concert of action* in our party.

PEACE RUMORS.—The rumors of peace thicken upon us. The correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer asserts that he has received positive and direct news from the city city of Mexico that Mr. *Trist*, with the concurrence of Gen'l Scott, has agreed to a treaty with Mexico, with the Gila as a boundary, in pursuance of his instructions. In addition to the above, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

"Mr. Cummings, of the Bulletin, who is now in Washington, has sent us a despatch, in which he states *that overtures have been made by Mexico, and that these overtures are substantially acceptable to the Administration.*"

We also find in the late news from Mexico the following letter, published in the New Orleans Picayune, which seems to lend confirmation to the above:

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 11, 1848.

Peace within a short time is now confidently predicted here by persons of intelligence, and by those who have access to reliable information. By some it is said the Mexican Government, after its commissioners were informed by Gen'l Scott and Mr. Trist that they had no power to negotiate, proposed that commissioners should be

## LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the U. S. steamship Edith at New Orleans, we have received, through our New Orleans exchanges, Vera Cruz dates to the 20th ult., the day upon which the steamer sailed. We extract the following items of interest from the weekly Picayune of the 31st January :—

### Late and Important from Mexico.

**Two Weeks Later from the City of Mexico, and Ten Days Later from Queretaro.**

*Safety of Col. Wither's command—Rumors of Peace—Capture of Gens. Valencia and Torrejon, and other Mexican Officers—Attempt at Insurrection in the City of Mexico—Skirmish between the Rangers and Guerrillas—Supposed Death of Padre Jarauta—Pena y Pena again President, &c. &c.*

The U. S. steamship Edith, Capt. Cuillard, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th inst. By her we have received our letters and files from the city of Mexico to the 13th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the date of sailing. The most important feature of the intelligence by this arrival relates to the rumors of peace, and an attempted insurrection in the city of Mexico.

Col. Wither's command, about which our last advices left some anxiety on the public mind, arrived in safety at Real del Monte.

A detachment under Col. Wynkoop captured Gen'l Valencia and his aid, and Col. Arrista, at the hacienda of the former, Tepijaco, on the 1st inst. Col. Wynkoop was in pursuit of Jarauta and Rea at the time. These escaped him a few hours only. Gen'l Valencia and Col. Arrista were released on parole.

Cols Torrejon, Minon, and Gaund, were shortly afterwards captured at Amazuca, near Puebla, by Dominguez—Captain of the Mexican spy company in the service of the United States.

Gen'l Calwalader's command, consisting of the 4th Artillery, 6th, 8th, and 11th Infantry, left the city of Mexico on the 3d inst. for Toluca. The troops were in fine spirits at the prospect of active service once more. They had reached Lerma at the last accounts, without molestation.

On the 4th inst., Major Talliafero arrived in Mexico from Real del Monte with a detachment of the 9th Infantry and twenty dragoons, in charge of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars—a part of the assessment levied upon the State and Federal District of Mexico.

The rumor prevailed in the city of Mexico that the Mexican Commissioners had offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Tacubaya—which had been sent on to Washington city. The departure from the *ultimatum* offered by Mr. Trist, was supposed to be a demand for $30,000,000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the United States.

We regret to learn that the four regiments which accompanied Gen'l Butler to Mexico, are suffering much from sickness.

From a hasty glance at our Mexican papers, of which we have a full file, we can find nothing more than is contained in the letters of our correspondents.

We extract the following paragraph from The World, of Guadalaxara, under date of the 17th of December. We shall avail ourselves of the first moments of leisure to reperuse our files :

"In a letter from Tepic, dated the 11th December, 1847, it is said that news had reached Mazatlan that 500 rancheros of California had attacked the Americans who were in possession of La Paz and San Jose, had defeated them, and set fire to those places. On the 2d, three American vessels had left Mazatlan to render assistance, and this occurrence would prolong the blockade of San Blas."

[We subjoin the following letters, which we find in the Picayune. They will be found to contain much interesting information :]

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec'r 12, 1847.

You will find in one of the letters of the gentleman who continued his correspondence with you during my indisposition, an account of the capture of Gen'l Valencia, the renowned hero of Contreras, and Col. Arrista, at the hacienda of the former, in this valley, by a party of Texan Rangers under command of Colonel Wynkoop, of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. From all I can learn, the expedition was managed in the most successful manner, and the party came very near laying hands on Padre Jarauta himself, who has been busy in this vicinity some weeks.

Yesterday, Dominguez, the captain of the Mexican Spy Company, arrived with a small mail, and brought intelligence of his having had a brush with a party of the enemy's cavalry between Ojo de Agua and Napoluca.—The cavalry he dispersed, and took prisoners Gen'ls Torrejon, Minon and Gaund, who were with the party, and delivered them over to Col. Childs, at Puebla, together with two American deserters, whom he found with the party. I regret that in addition to these captures I cannot add that of Gen'l Salazar, who rendered himself infamous by his cruelty to the Santa Fe prisoners. The scoundrel was in the city a few days since, upwards of twenty-four hours, with his family, and the authorities, on learning his whereabouts, sent a body of soldiers to arrest him, but unfortunately he had left the city about two hours before it was known he was here. All these prisoners have been liberated on parole. The policy of liberating these men I think extremely doubtful. On parole they can go where they please, and among their own people can say what they please, which enables them to do us much more injury in exciting the people to acts of hostility than if they were never taken prisoners, and their influence not confined to such parts of the country only as they could muster courage to visit. As an instance in proof of what I say, I am told by a gentleman who came up with Col. Johnson's train from Vera Cruz, that on entering one of the small towns at this side of Puebla, which was an advantageous position to resist the advance of Col. Johnson, Gen'l La Vega (who, together with his brother, Col. La Vega, taken at Huamantla, and Gen'l Heren, taken at Cerro Gordo, came up with the train on temporary parole,) addressed the first knot of his countrymen he met in the town, and asked them why they were not up. It would be much safer to keep these men confined here, or send them to the United States.

It is impossible to say when there will be a movement towards any of the cities still in the possession of the enemy. The commander-in-chief, confident, perhaps, of a peace resulting from the proposition of which it is said the Mexican Government has made, is not disposed to disturb the deliberations of the Government at Queretaro, by sending an expedition in that direction, or to create new causes of animosity, by making additional conquests, until the result of the proposition is known.

A bearer of despatches from Washington arrived yesterday with Col. Dominguez, and it is possible that an onward movement may be ordered. If it is ordered soon, there is little, if any, probability of resistance being offered to our progress. There is not at any one point, that I can learn, sufficient men and military supplies to resist one thousand of our soldiers.

I regret to say there is a great deal of sickness among the four volunteer regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, which Gen'l Butler commanded to this city. The measles, the mumps, and the diarrhea, are the prevailing diseases, and on an average one-half the men in the four regiments are unfit for duty.

We have news to-day from Queretaro.—Anaya, who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Pena y Pena, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Anaya, who is supposed to be favorable to peace.—The letter which brings this news is dated the 8th inst., and says the Cabinet has been reorganized by the appointment of Sr. Rosas as Minister of Foreign Relations and temporary Secretary of the Treasury, Riva Salacio as Minister of Justice, and Pedro Maria Anaya as Secretary of War. Yours, D. S.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan'y 13, 1848.

On Monday last, the commander-in-chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible, to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerrillas which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day the commander-in-chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attack, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets—showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city. During the night Lieut. Baker of the 5th Indiana Regiment, commanding a patrole, came in sight of two carts near the Plazza de Torro, in the south eastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment. Whether Gen'l Scott has the names of the parties who originated the plot, or not, I do not know; but it is pretty well understood that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizen's dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

You will, perhaps, learn before this reaches you, of a similar attempt at Puebla, which the promptitude and determination of Col. Childs nipped in the bud. Enclosed you will find Col. Childs' proclamation in the Spanish. D. S.

MEXICO, Jan'y 13, 1848.

Yesterday Col. Hays and some of his men had a brush with Padre Jarauta, at a place called San Juan, some twenty or thirty miles from here. Although the guerrillas far exceeded the Texans, they did not wait for more than the first charge, but fled in great confusion. Jarauta was seen to fall from his horse, which, together with his lance and cloak, fell into the hands of Col. Hays. His saddle was bloody; from which it is inferred that the reverend scoundrel was killed. &c. c.

## FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Among the passengers on the Maria Burt, yesterday, came Lieut. Franklin, of the Topographical Engineers, a gallant young officer who rendered himself conspicuous at Buena-Vista as a member of Gen. Wool's staff by his gallantry. Lieut F. is direct from Gen. Wool's head-quarters at Monterey, which place he left on the 13th inst. Just before he left, an express was received from Saltillo from Col. Hamtramck, in command of the forces there, stating that a report had reached him from a source entitled to credit, that a force of Mexicans 10,000 strong, under command of Gen. Bustamente, were marching down from San Louis upon Saltillo. The report even particularizes the points from whence the troops had been raised, but so frequent are the *stampedes* upon that line, very little credit was attached to the report. Our forces there were in good condition, and perfectly willing to be attacked whenever the enemy thought best to make the experiment.

Upon the receipt of this news Gen. Wool had apprised the merchants at Monterey, Camargo, Matamoras, and other ports, that he could afford them no protection in the way of escorts. From another source we learn that Col. Carasco, a Mexican officer who has rendered himself rather conspicuous, is at Monterey, proposing to enter into negotiations with Gen. Wool for a pronunciamento against the existing Government of Mexico and in favor of the United States, on the part of the States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, and Coahuila.—He also proposes to bring in Gen. Canales, that cowardly chief of guerrillas, who has given us so much trouble upon the Rio Grande. Col. Carasco has been for a long time residing in Matamoras with his family, and appears friendly to the Americans. We know not what degree of credit to attach to this report.

We learn from a correspondent at Brazos that Capt Hickey, formerly editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, is undoubtedly elected to the Senate, from the district in which Brazos Santiago is situated, in the place of Col. Kinney, resigned.

The steamship Ohio, Capt. Burns, arrived at the Brazos on the 22d inst.

Capt. Deas, of the Artillery, who was a short time since wounded by a Mexican lancer between Saltillo and Monterey, has recovered from the effects of his wound, which was not so severe as was reported.

The Matamoras Flag of the 22d contradicts the report as to the probable death of Capt. G. K Lewis, from wounds received in a recent fight with the Indians near Parras. He was able to move about the streets of Saltillo with slight aid from a crutch. The wound is in the foot, a toe or two having been cut off by an Indian arrow. Mr. Lewis is a printer.

The steam-propeller Massachusetts, Captain Wood, fourteen days from New York, arrived at the Brazos on the 17th ult. She suffered some damage to her machinery, but being a superior sail vessel, there was not much detention in consequence. Several ladies, wives of officers of the army, on the Rio Grande line, and others were passengers.

*Picayune, 30th.*

*Sad Accident.*—Jacob Shinn, seaman on board the schooner Lenity, aged about 20, from Bordenton, New Jersey, fell from the mast-head of the schooner on Sunday evening, about 5 o'clock, P. M., while attempting to disengage the tangled halyards of the flag that had been hoisted in honor of the remains of Col. Wilson. The distance was about 65 feet. He fell head foremost on an empty water cask, breaking it to pieces. He received a fracture in his skull, thigh, and fore-arms, and lived only about three hours, in a state of insensibility. We learn that he was a very temperate, worthy, and industrious young man, whose premature death will come as a heavy affliction to his family and friends.

*Commercial, 8th inst.*

☞Hon. John W. Jones, of Va., Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the 29th Congress, died a few days since.

*Appointment.*—Mr. Appleton, late chief clerk to the Secretary of the Navy, has been appointed chief clerk in the State Department, in place of Mr. Trist; and Dr. Young, of Portsmouth, Va., has been appointed in place of Mr. Appleton.

*Death of Com. Ridgely.*—Com. Charles C. Ridgely, died in this city on Friday evening, of gout in the stomach. The Commodore stood the sixth or seventh in the list of Captains; he entered the service in 1799, and his Captain's commission is dated Feb. 28th, 1815.

*Baltimore Clipper.*

*The Slave Trade.*—The slave trade was instituted by the British Crown in 1585, *before England possessed any West Indian Colonies at all.* Up to the year 1710 it was a Royal monopoly. It was then partially opened for the benefit of the manufacturers of Great Britain.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

## FOREIGN.

**ARRIVAL of the STEAMSHIP ACADIA!**

**15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.**

### Decline in Cotton and Corn.

The steamship Acadia sailed from Liverpool on the 15th of January, and arrived at Boston on the 1st inst. She brings intelligence fifteen days later than that brought by the Caledonia. We extract from our Northern exchanges, such items as we think will be interesting to our readers.

There had been more failures in London and Glasgow, as well as on the continent The unsatisfactory state of the British revenue has wholly counteracted the tendency to improvement that was beginning to be felt in mercantile affairs. The colonial markets still remained in a languishing condition.

There was a still further decline in cotton, quotations being from 1-6th to 1-8d lower than previous advices.

Best American flour, 29s. 6d. to 30s.

Indian corn has declined 2s. per quarter, and corn meal 1s per bbl.

Provisions were not in demand, and the tendency of prices downwards.

The money market had improved, and consuls advanced from 85 7-8 to 87 3-4.

The bullion in the Bank of England was over twelve millions sterling.

Abdel Kader has surrendered the French forces in Algiers.

The Queen of Spain was seriously ill.

Switzerland was engaged in reducing her army and the religious orders were compelled to pay immense sums.

The Pope complained to the Diet of the conduct of the Federal army.

The allied powers still talk of intervention in Switzerland.

Italy remained tranquil.

In order that a comparison may be made of the above quotations with the price prevailing at the time of the departure of the steamers on the 18th and 31st of December, we annex them as follows:

| | Dec. 18. | Dec. 31. |
|---|---|---|
| American Wheat, | 7s 9d a 8s 10d | 6s 9d a 9s 6d |
| Indian corn | 32s 0d a 26s 0d | 34s 0d a 33s 0d |
| Indian meal | 14s 6d a 15s 6d | 15s 0d a 31s 0d |
| American flour | 28s 0d a 30s 0d | 30s 0d a 31s 0d |

At Dundalk seventy-two ejectments have been taken out, and eighty-two additional ordered by the Marquis of Anglesia, at Wexford. Extermination by ejectment was being carried to a frightful extent.

The famine and distress in the South and West was daily becoming more severe. An appaling coroner's inquest was held at Kenmare, on four children, who had died of starvation on the road side. They were denied food by Capts. Osmany and Kenmere, of the Board of Guardians.

The repealers of the old and young sections were indulging in disgraceful squabbles and recriminations at the close of the year. Mr. Ray made an appeal to members throughout the country, which brought for first week £150, and for second week £69.

John O'Connell had been invited to a dinner at Paris on the occasion of the celebration of the obsequies to his father.

A split had also taken place among the "young Irelanders," which ended in the withdrawal of Mitchell and Reilly from editorial chair of the organ of the party.

John O'Connell originated an attempt at Limerick to reunite the young and old repealers, but Smith O'Brien would not consent short of a dissolution of the present association, and the construction of new societies, with another set of rules. Thereupon the negotiation failed.

IRISH POTATOES.—We clip the following judicious and seasonable article from the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle & Sentinel. The advice touching the modes of planting and cultivating the Irish Potato is very good. The product from a small patch of Irish Potatoes, properly cultivated, is sometimes really astonishing. A successful mode of preserving them, in this climate, is a great desideratum, which we are all interested in knowing:

"The season has arrived for planting this valuable tuber. According to the cost of production, no crop pays better. Irish potatoes are now selling in this market at two dollars a bushel. When we state that there are seventy-five pounds of water in one hundred of potatoes, the reader will see that the nutritive matter in this article of food sells at an extravagant price.

"What is the best plan for cultivating this crop? First, plow the land deep and fine, and fertilize the soil with those substances used by nature in forming the stems, leaves, roots and tubers of the plant. Success depends in a good degree on proper manuring. After making out good furrows, three feet apart, in which to plant the potatoes, place in the furrow, as the basis of each hill, a shovelfull of stable manure. Draw with the hoe a little loose earth over the manure, and drop the potatoes over the same, which should be covered two and a half or three inches deep. As seed is expensive, it will be good economy to cut the potatoes before planting into as many pieces as there are eyes or germs and plant three in a hill four inches apart In the rows the hills should be about thirty inches distant from one another. They should be plowed out, hoed, and kept as clean as cotton or any other crop.

"If one has but little manure, its fertilizing power can be largely increased by throwing a handfull of wood ashes into each hill before planting the potatoes. This crop requires a good deal of potash in organizing its stems, leaves and tubers, an element which does not often abound in the food of the animals that make stable manure. Thus, in 100 pounds of the ashes of Irish potatoes, there are 5½ lbs. potash; 11 3-10 phosphoric acid; 2 lime; 5½ magnesia; 13½ carbonic acid; 5½ silicia; 2.7 chlorine; a little iron and soda. In the ashes formed by burning ordinary stable & cowpen manure, not over ten per cent of potash, or one-fifth the quantity found in the ash of potatoes exists On a good turf, well rotted, large crops of potatoes may be grown with a little ashes, and without any manure. In 100 parts of the ash of potato tops there are 47½ parts of potash.

"The leaves of trees contain all the mineral as well as organized elements needed to make this plant. While in a moist, rotting condition, pine, oak and other forest leaves, yield their constituents in the form necessary to enter into the circulation of growing crops, and to be re-organized by the vital forces of the same. To transform vegetables which are worthless, manures, and ashes of trees, into valuable human food, is a study not less interesting than useful. We do not think it necessary that the citizens of Augusta and vicinity should be fed on potatoes which are grown in New England, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Nor do we regard it as impracticable to make potatoes raised here keep sound the year round. How this is to be done, we will explain at another time."

*The Mints.*—The coinage during the year 1847, was, in gold, $20,231,385; silver, $2,374,450; copper, $61,888. Total $22,659,662. The deposites amounted to, in gold, $20,619,544; silver, $2,450,059.

*Qualifications for Matrimony* —The clergy of Iceland, have the authority conferred upon them by law to refuse to marry a woman, unless she can read and write. The power is given upon the sound principle, that a woman must be qualified to instruct her off-spring, before being permitted to marry.

Our Indian Corn crop, Mr. Burke estimates, from very reliable data, 550,000,000 bushels, equal, at 50 cents a bushel, to $270,000,000, or about four times the value of the whole production of cotton.

*Resignation of a Senator.*—The Rev. Walter T. Colquitt, one of the U. S. Senators from Georgia, has resigned his seat in that body.

*Texas Developing her Strength.*—In the Merchants' and Planters' Price Current, of Mobile, of January 15th, we notice a new customer to that port. Under the head of Sugar it is announced that "a cargo of sugar and molasses arrived on Thursday from Texas, which is something new in the trade of the city." From the knowledge of a friend in matters, we doubt not that our elder sister, Louisiana, will find a powerful rival in our younger sister Texas, in supplying the extensive market of Mobile. From a gentleman who spent seven months of the past year in that very productive country, we learn that the rich soil of Texas, in what is called the sugar lands, produces more sugar to the acre under the same amount of cultivation, or from the employment of the same number of hands, and of a drier and better quality, than that of Louisiana. Texas receives a larger share of the "trade winds," from being farthest west and south in the Gulf of Mexico; the "trade winds" being embosomed within the region of her sugar lands.—*N. Y. Merchantile Times.*

*A Conspiracy at Tampico.*—A sort of conspiracy was discovered among a portion of Capt. West's Louisiana mounted volunteers at Timpico, a few days ago. The conspirators were headed by Sergeant Van Doron, who, up to this time, stood very high is his company. He pursuaded a number of his company to desert with him, and take to the roads, for the purpose of robbing traders. He has been arrested and will, it is thought, suffer death.

*Interesting Surgical Operation.*—The Georgetown Advocate gives an account of a successful and interesting operation performed by Dr. Cragin, of that place, upon a boy 9 years of age, in which the wonderful effects of chloroform were signally manifested. The outer or small bone of the boy's leg, below the knee, was dead and in a state of decay, and unless removed, would cause the loss of the leg. After carefully passing through the numerous muscles, a long incision was made in the new bone, which had formed and embedded within itself the dead bone, sufficiently large to admit the instrument necessary to operate upon and bring out this dead bone, which was successfully done, not leaving the smallest particle in the space it had occupied. The leg was then dressed, and the patient aroused, not being at all sensible that anything had been done to his leg

Colonel Harney is now at Washington.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun relates the following anecdote of him :

The fierce Col. Harney, of the Dragoons, the chevalier of our army, is in Washington, the observed of all observers. An incident that occurred at Fuller's Hotel the other evening, may not be uninteresting. Col. Harney is full "six feet four, and elegantly proportioned." Major Iturbide, a son of a former emperor of Mexico, and now a Mexican prisoner on parole here, is less than five feet in stature. Harney, the American dragoon, is therefore full sixteen inches more elevated than this Mexican aid of Santa Anna. "Allow me," said a gentleman, "to introduce you, Major Iturbide, to Colonel Harney of the U. S. dragoons." Harney, in his most polished manner, bowed. Iturbide bowed in return, and then looked up. Looking up for a moment with restrained astonishment upon Harney, the Mexican said, "I should hate to have met you at Cerro Gordo" The instant reply of Col. Harney was inimitable, while it was—it could be nothing else—gentlemanly. "Dear Major, I wouldn't have hurt you for the world!" The effect upon the company was irresistible.

*A Comet Expected* —The great comet called "Pingre's Comet," says the N. O. Bulletin, is expected to appear during the approaching month of February. Its period is 292 years, and the most celebrated astronomers agree as to its orbit and return. The perehelion passage of this comet, was July 17, 1261, and 21st April, 1556. All the astronomers of the world have at present their telescopes constantly directed to the heavens, to note the first appearance of this distinguished stranger, whose visits are of such long intervals. Its appearance is of great size and brilliancy, and it is computed that in its absence it traverses a distance of twelve thousand millions of miles from the sun. On its last appearance, it approached very near the earth, and its display was magnificent.

We are happy to announce that Messrs. Bradley, Giles and Russell, of Wilmington, (N. C.,) have purchased from B. E. Stiles, Esq., a tract of land above the Canal, and near the river on Musgrove's Creek, for the erection of a large steam saw mill. The mill will contain three steam Engines, running several gangs of saws, and the whole business investment of Messrs. B., G. & R., will amount to some sixty thousand dollars These gentlemen come among us with letters strongly recommending them to the respect and confidence of the community, from individuals of the highest respectability in North Carolina, with whom they have been for several years past placed in relations of business and friendship. We welcome them to Savannah, their new home—well persuaded that the best interests of the city must be benefitted by their enlarged experience, and wishing them a successful career.—*Savannah Republican.*

*A Yankee in a Cellar.*—A certain nabob living not a hundred miles from Beacon street, advertised for a servant, and a bright specimen of Yankee genius accordingly presented himself. His testimonials were satisfactory, and a bargain was about to be closed.

"Cap'n," said the Yankee; "I 'spose I'd orter to tell you one thing.—I'm a larnin to play on the French horn."

"Well what of that?" inquired the old gentleman, who, by the way, was somewhat deaf, "I've no objection, if you confine your practice to your attic chamber."

The servant was accordingly inducted; and amused his spare time by practising on his horn, a cracked instrument he had purchased second hand at auction. But if his master was satisfied, the neighbors were not. "Oit in the stilly night," their slumbers were invaded by desperate attempts at the "Mellow horn," and "Wake, lady, wake." Even the sleep of the watchman on the door steps was broken. A remonstrance was made, and the old gentleman finally told the Yankee that he must wind off with the "stop waltz."

"I can't give up music," said *Il fanatico por musica*, "and I'll tell you how we'll fix it. The last fellow I hired with used to toot it in the cellar."

So the Yankee was retained, with the simple difference of his playing under ground instead of in the sky parlor.

Things went on in this way until the old gentleman found his London Old Particular and Scotch Ale running short. This led to an investigation, and he detected our friend one day in the act of making a mouth-piece of the neck of one of his wine-bottles.

"You scoundrel!" exclaimed the nabob; "What are you doing?"

"Jest what you told me I might," answered the Yankee, with an air of injured innocence. "You told me to *take my horn* in the cellar whenever I wanted to have a *blow out*."

It is needless to say that the rascal was discharged, and we are happy to hear that he has joined a temperance society, and now abjures the "Mellow horn" in both senses of the word.—*Yankee Blade.*

*The Girls* —Not long since a marriage was to be celebrated in the village church. The minister, after making a very eloquent and touching discourse on the duties and rights of those who were about to be united, suddenly exclaimed :—"Those who wish to be married will please rise!" and immediately after there shot up, above the seated multitude, the heads, handsome and *otherwise*, of a crowd of young girls, who had understood the remark which was addressed to the contracting parties as a general invitation to all who were desirous to leave the selfish state of single blessedness.

*Never make a Preacher.*—The Hon. David Todd, the new Minister to Brazil, while in Philadelphia, a short time before he sailed for Rio, unexpectedly met in Dock street, just as he was going down to the boat on his way to Washington, an old school fellow of his, from the interior of Ohio, whom he commonly called *Jake Miller*. They had not seen each other for several years, though intimate friends in their earlier days, when they attended the district school together.

"Why, Dave?" exclaimed Miller, clutching his hand with the strength and tenacity of a vice—"is it indeed, you? Why, what in the world brought you here, and what are you going to do."

"Oh, I am just on my way to Washington, Jake; but I expect shortly to proceed as Minister to South America."

"Indeed! why that's a great way off, if the geography we learnt together was true. But do you get any pay for it, eh?" looking up inquiringly.

"Oh, yes—I get nine thousand dollars outfit, and nine thousand a year."

"Indeed! why that's an immense sum of money—still I hope you may get it; but I can tell you, Dave," whispering in his ear, "*it's my opinion you'll never make a preacher!*"

*Artificial Arms.*—An ingenious artisan, Mr. Van Peeterssen, of Paris, has attracted the attention of the learned and the philanthropic, by an ingenious model of an artificial arm, which moves with the same ease as the natural member—with the same precision and rapidity. An old veteran who had lost both arms in war, having employed these ingenious contrivances, was looked at with eager curiosity, as he carried his glass to his mouth and replaced it again upon the table—as he picked up a pin or folded a sheet of paper.

*Matrimony and Politics.*—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Evening News has the following paragraph in his letter of the 18th inst. The last sentence, that referring to the President, will not fail to strike the attention of those of our readers who know the terms of intimacy which have heretofore subsisted between Mr. Benton and Mr. Polk.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, the daughter of Col Benton (Sarah) was married to Mr. Jacobs, a wealthy young gentleman of Louisville. It is well known that for years there has been a coolness, an estrangement, between Mr Clay and the Colonel; but on this occasion, Mr. Clay was present, and handed the bride into the refreshment room. Mrs. Clay was a Hart, and Col. Benton is related on that side—Thomas *Hart* Benton. At the wedding were also Col. Taylor, the brother of old Zack, and Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, of the Senate, and Mr Vinton of the House, and others. Mr. Buchanan, being an old bachelor, was perhps invited that he might look out for a domestic partner. The President and his family were left out of the invited guests.

*Reasonable Bequest.*—A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Alabama, that Charles Frederick Kollestinsti Von Poniatowski la Pogeat de la Ferrassee de la Poquellairie nomme Pavillion, may be permitted to change his name to Francis Duncan.

*Henry Clay in New York.*—The New York city Whig Committee have adopted resolutions in favor of Mr. Clay for President, and of submitting their preferences to a National Convention.


SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—For the removal and cure of all diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood, and depraved condition of the general system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms. Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions. Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement or pain of the bones and joints, stubborn Ulcers, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, and other similar complaints.

It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla Root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by Wm. SHAW, Wilmington, N. C, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles for $5.


### MARRIED.

In Beaufort, on the 27th ult., Mr. Thomas S Howard, of Newbern, to Miss Lydia Ann Mason, of the former place.

In Jones county, on the 30th ult., Mr. Edward E. Meadows, to Miss Nancy H. Herrington, daughter of the late Jacob Herrington, of Onslow county.

In Columbus county, on the 13th ult., by T. S. Memory, Esq., Mr. David Ray, to Miss Sarah Green.

### DIED.

In this town, on the 27th ult., Maria Catherine, daughter of W. B and Sarah E. Barclay, aged 11 months and 14 days.

In Sampson county, on the 26th ult., John Haywood Whitefield, aged 26 years.

In Raleight, on the 28th ult., Mr. Joseph D. Gorman in the 31st year of his age. He was a member of Company H. N. C. Volunteers, and went to Mexico with the Regiment, where he contracted the disease, consumption, which proved fatal to him.

In Raleigh, on the 27th ult., Mr. Joel Brown, in the 77th year of his age.

In Chatham county, on the 7th ult., Mr. John Harriss, in the 79th year of his age.

In Wake county, on the 30th ult, Mrs. Penniah T. Watson, wife of Dr. Josiah O. Watson.

In Chatham county, on the 11th ult., Mrs. Margaret Marks, aged 68 years, a native of Bladen co., and the daughter of William Salter.

In Charlotte, on the 24th ult., Mr. Henry C. Owens, a very respectable and useful citizen, the builder of the Branch Mint, and other public buildings in that part of the State.

In New Orleans, on the 10th ult., Almon H. Brockett, aged 21, a native of Wilmington.


**The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion,** by Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women, 3d edition, 18mo, pp. 250; price $1. 25,000 *copies sold in three months.*

The great demand for this most important work, (of which thousands are sold,) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

It is an important question to the married why it is that we behold so many married females sickly, debilitated, and prostrated, as also the causes, and whether they are susceptible of remedy. They will here find these important matters, connected with discoveries in medical and physiological science, which meets that question.

This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands.

To those yet unmarried, but contemplating marriage, or, perhaps, hesitating as to the propriety of incurring the responsibilities attendant upon it, the importance of being possessed of the revelations contained in these pages so intimately involving their future happiness, cannot be appreciated.

*Copies will be sent by mail free of postage.*

On the receipt of one dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed (post-paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1224, New York city. Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., at

L. H. PIERCE'S, Book-store


Tom presented his bill to his neighbor Joe for service rendered. The latter looked it over and expressed surprise at the amount.—"Why, Tom, it strikes me that you have made out a pretty round bill here, eh?" "I am sensible it is a pretty *round one*," quoth Tom, "and I am come for the purpose of getting it *squared*."

It is an oriental idea, that the spider draws its venom from the rose; and thus if is that too often from the sweetest sources comes the blight of happiness and human affection.

"Solitude sweetened," as the child said when he was shut up in the cellar where there was plenty of molasses.

## COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 10.

*BACON*—The market continues well stocked, and prices have still farther receded. See quotations.

*GRAIN*—Received 860 bushels Corn, and 44½ bushels White Beans, from Mattamuskeet. No sale. Corn sells from store at 65 and 70 cents.

*HAY*—Sales in lots, from store, at $1 a $1 12½. The stock on the market is principally confined to two houses, but the supply is fair.

*LARD*—Plenty. Price firm.

*LUMBER*—The operations in Lumber have been very limited. See quotations.

*NAVAL STORES*—The receipts of Turpentine up to last evening, have been about 2600 barrels. The price has ranged quite steady at last week's quotations, during the week, not varying more than 5 a 10 cents either way, except in one instance, in which case a small lot of 251 bbls changed hands under peculiar circumstances, at $2 25 for soft and $1 25 for hard. On Wednesday the market revived a shade, and sales of some 600 bbls were made at $2 30 and $2 35 for soft, and $1 35 for hard. To-day the market opened at $2 35 for soft and $1 35 for hard, but we have not been able to ascertain the extent of sales.

*Spirits Turpentine*—Sales at 31 a 32c. according to the order it is put up. *Tar*—This article has been quite fluctuating, and a still further reduction has been submitted to: sales during the week at $1 25, $1 50, $1 45, $1 42, $1 40 and closing at the latter price. Sales of the week comprise about 1660 barrels.

*SHINGLES*—Are dull, and sales as low as $1 75 a $2.

*STAVES*—Sales of 15 or 20,000 Red Oak Hhd. Staves, at $10 a $12 50. The article is rather dull at this time.

*TIMBER*—This article has arrived freely during the week. There is now some 20 or 25 rafts fastened to the wharves waiting sale. Buyers are slow in operating, not being inclined to come up to former rates. Sales of Mill Timber at prices ranging from $5 to $7 75, according to length and quality, and sales of Shipping Timber from $7 25 to $8, according to length, up to yesterday evening. We can hear of no sales to-day.

PER STEAMER ACADIA.

*London, January 14th.*—Cotton—The imports during the past year show a decrease of 9,344 bales as compared with 1846. The falling off in American has been to the extent of 117,713 bales. Egyptian 39,672, and West India 6,528; but in Surat and Madras an increase of 127,694; Brazil 26,397, and Bengal 179 bales. The stock is now 451,910 against 545,790 in 1846. The highest price of Surats during 1847 for ordinary to fine was 4½ to 6d, and the lowest 2⅞ to 4¼ per lb.

*Naval Stores.*—The sales of Turpentine include 1500 bbls. of fair rough at 6s to 6s 4d per cwt.; spirits are in limited demand, at 34s. The transactions in tar are 1300 bbls. good quality, at 12s. 300 barrels Rosin sold at 1s 11d to 2s 2d for common amber up to 7s. for fine transparent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—*Flour*—Market quiet, and tendency downwards. Sales Genessee brands at $6 06½ to $6 50, and Southern at $6 25.

*Wheat*—The market has a downward tendency. Sales prime red at $1 32 a $1 35.

*Corn*—There is less doing in corn, and the market has a downward tendency. Sales prime white at 60c per bushel.

*Cotton*—The Cotton market is very heavy.

*Provisions*—The sales of Provisions are only for the supply of the regular trade. Lard, however, is dull, and tends downwards.

*Naval Stores*—A steady demand, with sales of 300 bbls North County Rosin, at 6⅝c.; and 120 bbls Spirits Turpentine at 42c., 4 mos. No change in other descriptions.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—FLOUR—The market is steady but not active. Howard Street Flour sells at $5 50, and City Mills at $5 75 per bbl.—WHEAT—Prime red sells at 121 a 123 cents per bushel. CORN.—Sales prime white Corn at 48 a 50c. per bush., and prime yellow at 51c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Since the news by the Acadia, the market for Breadstuffs has been heavy, with a downward tendency. Naval Stores are in better demand; 800 a 900 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands at 35 a 37½c per gall., part to arrive. Common Rosin is wanted at 80c. Sales of Tar $2 25.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 8.—Cotton has come in pretty freely since our last paper, and no change to notice in price; sells at 7 to 8. Corn 55 to 60. Oats 30 to 35 Flaxseed 1 10 to 1 15. Bacon 7½ to 8. Flour 5 to 5½.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON, Feb 5.—Cotton 6½ to 7¾ cts: Rice 3 to 3½ cts.; Rough do. 70 to 90 cts; Corn 57 to 64; Bacon, hams 8 to 12, sides and shoulders 4½ to 6; Lard 7½ to 8; sack salt 1⅞ to 1¾ dls.

## MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Feb 3—Barque Edith Churchill, Dockery, Baltimore, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

4—Brig Belle, Myers, New York, to G. W. Davis.

Schr C. D Ellis, Steelman, St. Croix, to Harriss & Russell.

5—Schr Egremont, Ray, Bermuda, to G. W. Davis.

7—Brig Osceola, Emery, Boston, to O. G. Parsley.

Sloop Gleanor, Updegrove, Lockwood's Folly, to G. W Davis.

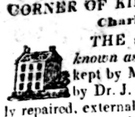
9—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Schr Mary Jane, Day, Mattam

## Hoke's American Hotel.

CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STS.,

Charleston, S. C.



THE above establishment *formerly known as the sign of the Buck*, and kept by Mr. JAMES NORRIS, and since by Dr. J. D. BOYD, has been thoroughly repaired, externally and internally, and will be opened by the subscriber between the first and tenth of February next, for the accommodation of the travelling community and permanent boarders. This establishment has been fitted up at great expense, and furnished throughout with entire new furniture, and better beds than hotels are usually furnished with. With these inducements, and an accommodating disposition on the part of the proprietor and those in his employ, he hopes to merit a libera share of patronage. F. A. HOKE.

January 25th, 1848. 21-6t

## Look at this!!

ALL persons who have not paid their taxes, if they wish to save costs and unpleasant feelings, by levying on property, &c., can avoid the same, by calling and paying their taxes on or before the 1st day of March next. I am determined to proceed, after that time, to enforce the collection of all taxes now due, by distress and sale of property. I find it useless to dun—I might say beg, persons to pay—but all in vain—there is a remedy, and I am going to use it certain.

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.

February 4th, 1848—[21-3t

Commercial copy.

## $15 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribe's plantation, in New-Hanover county, on the 24th ult., his negro man AUSTIN. Said negro is about six feet high, dark complected, squint eyes, slow in his movements, and walks a little lame. He is no doubt making his way back to South Carolina, where he was purchased about the first of December. He says he has a wife in Greenville, and a father in Georgetown, S. C., where he will be no doubt lurking.

The above reward of fifteen dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in New-Hanover county, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him again.

JOEL L. MOORE.

February 4, 1848.

WHISKEY and Domestic Liquors of all kinds constantly in store, and for sale at lowest cash prices by Wm. A. GWYER.

**New Livery Stables.**—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

*Horses, Carriages, and Buggies*, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

## Another Home Certificate.

OF all the cures that has ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is all it professes to be, the greatest medicine in the known world.

### The true Riches of Life is Health.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir—For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent Cough, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure the most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was then hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle my cough had left me and my strength was much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am at this present time as hearty a man as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours with respect, I. M. REEVES,

No. 38 Chester street.

The original and only genuine article is prepared by Dr. Swayne, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Agents in all parts of the United States, and some parts of Europe.

For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists and Apothecaries.

Sept 3, 1847—[18-6t]tbm

### NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *symptom of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

*Great Cure for Consumption.* For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health.

ALEX. SMITH,

Sexton of Rev. Mr. Mathew's church, Canvstreet.

*Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured!* For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARSS, Locking-st.

*Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured!* Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HOSS, 73 Beekman-st, corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

*Orders* addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31-47 16-yc960mre4m

THE subscriber will sell, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, two likely Negro boys, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Robeson, dec'd, on a credit of six months, purchaser giving note with approved security.

T. F. ROBESON, Adm'r.

January 7, 1848—[17-tds

## ODD FELLOWS SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th inst.; conducted as during the last year. The rates of Tuition being as follows—for

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Algebra, Popular Astronomy, Drawing and Vocal Music. $4 00

For all of which studies books are furnished by the School free of charge.

For the Languages, Geometry and Surveying, $7 00

TEACHERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Male Department, | Mr. MAGINNEY, |
| Female do., | Miss RICHARDSON, |
| Teacher of Languages, | Mr. LINDSAY. |

In connection with the Languages, Students will likewise continue their English studies.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of Col. McRae.

Oct. 8, 1847. 4 tf

## $20 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribe 's plantation, in Sampson county, in December last, his negro man

CAROLINE.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complected. He is probably lurking about the lines of Sampson, Duplin and New Hanover counties, in the neighborhood of Mr. Bryant Newkirk's, where he had a wife at the time the subscriber bought him.

The above reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, in Sampson county; and an additional reward of Forty Dollars will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

CHAS. H. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., April 23, '47.—[32tf

## ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.

The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.

Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required. Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils

Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.

They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.

The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.

For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsborough, Dec. 14th, 1847. 16-tf

## LIFE INSURANCE!

### NATIONAL LOAN FUND

**Life Assurance Society of London.**

"*A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow.*"

[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

**Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!**

Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about **$185,000.**

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

*Physician*—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

*Actuary*—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street) —*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M. Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq; C. Edward Habicht Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

*Medical Examiners*.—New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker street; Alexander E. Hasack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st, S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)

*Standing Counsel*—Wm. Van Hook, Esq, 39 Wall-st.

*Bankers*—The Merchants' Bank.

*Solicitor*—John Hone, Esq, 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't.

for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.

Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

### TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to those who have Bacon, Corn Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased to receive and dispose of their produce on commission.

Liberal cash advances will be made on all consignments. E. PETERSON.

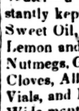
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19th, '47.—[10-4m

## Beware of Slight Colds.

AT this season we may expect sudden changes of the weather and every person should be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold in a few days Remember the only agent in Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Jujube Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress Water—a supply received, which will be constantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low. Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c., Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger—powdered and root, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of Vials, and Furniture Bottles of latest patterns.—Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Preserves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.

Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

## MYERS & BARNUM



HAVE received, and are now offering, at wholesale and retail, the largest and best assortment of HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

**Umbrellas & Walking Canes,**

ever brought to this market. We continue at the old stand North side of Market Street, where may be found at all times good Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats, of the latest New York city style. Broadcloth, Silk Velvet, Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the latest and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boy's, and Children's Caps, a large variety. Ladies Riding Caps. Gent's Smoking Caps. Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL AND TARPAULIN HATS,

which we will sell by the case or dozen much lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in our line at New York jobbing prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox, Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.

November 19, 1847.

## Carriage Manufactory.

THE subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,

respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

☞Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12m

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold his entire stock in trade to Mr. John J. Conoley, would take pleasure in recommending him to the favourable notice of his friends and former customers.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, Jan. 7, 1848.

## Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he is (besides the above purchase) receiving additions to his stock; and from the favourable circumstances in which he is enabled to present himself before the public, and from his experience in the above business, he feels assured of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage. He has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss, where he will at all times keep a complete assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Whips, Bitts and Spurs; Carpet and Saddle Bags; Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.*, all of which he will warrant to be of good manufacture and material. And every article connected with the trade will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds done at the shortest notice, together with trimming Carriages and making Church and other Cushions.

January 7, 1848. J. J. C.

## Notice.

THE undersigned, having disposed of his business as above, would respectfully give notice, that if all persons indebted to him by note or account, will call at the store of Mr. J. J. Conoley, and settle the same without delay, they will much oblige *him;* if not, he *must oblige them.*

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Jan. 7, 1848.—[17tf

## FOR RENT.

THAT new, large, and commodious two story tenement, situated on Front street, near the residence of Gov. E. B. Dudley. The building and out-houses are all new, and constructed in a manner for convenience and comfort. The lot is amply large for a good garden. There is also a well of good water on the lot. Also, Carriage House and Stables, and every convenience that can be desired. For particulars, apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE in my absence. J. WESSEL.

January 7, 1848—[17tf

Chronicle copy till forbid.

## For Rent.

THE WILMINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber offers for rent from now until the first of October next, that well known and commodious building, the WILMINGTON HOTEL, situated on Front Street, near the Rail Road Depot. The House has always received a liberal share of patronage, and from its convenient location to the Rail Road, is a very desirable stand. For particulars, apply to JOHN L. MEARES, M. D.

Jan'y 7, 1847.—[17tf.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.—The subscriber is now opening his Spring stock of the above celebrated seeds. A full supply kept thro'out the season. Also for sale, Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac, for 1848, containing much valuable information for Gardeners and Farmers, price 12½ cents. Prompt attention given to all orders from the country. Catalogues can be had gratis, of WM. SHAW.

Jan 7, 1848

WHITE LEAD—12,000 lbs., just received and for sale by

Nov 12, LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at Dec. Term 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover County, having qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Thos. Devane, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. OWEN FENNELL. Adm'r, With the will annexed.

Dec. 24, 1847—15-6m

FLOUR—35 bbls Canal Flour, received per schr R W Brown, for sale by D. W. WOOD.

Jan'y 21, 1848—[19tf

## MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones lettered or not, which will be furnished at shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

*Builders and Contractors.*

June 18, 1847 40-tf

## NEW STORE.

**South Side Market-Street, opposite the MARKET HOUSE.**

THE subscribers are now opening their stock of DRY GOODS and FAMILY GROCERIES, which consists as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Dry Goods.*** | Collins' and Simmons' |
| Sattinets and Kerseys | Axes |
| Red and white Flannels | Table and stock Locks |
| Mouslin deLanes | Cupboard and trunk do |
| Calicoes [Checks | Till and Chest do |
| Bed Tick and Apron | Board Axes |
| Kentucky Jeans | Drawing Knives |
| Bed and Negro Blankets | Coopers' Adzes |
| Vestings, Shawls | Do Crows and Vices |
| Alpaccas, Irish Linen | Dowelling Bitts |
| Silk and cotton hdkfs. | Shovel and Toogs |
| Bleached and brown Shirting | Knives and Forks |
| Linen and cotton Diaper | Pocket Knives |
| Ginghams and Cambrics | Sad Irons, Hinges, |
| Hosiery, Comforts | Ball braces, Trace chains |
| Gurney's | Bellows, bed Cords |
| Blea. and Brown Drill | Coffee Mills, Nails |
| ***Groceries:*** | Iron and Britania spoons |
| Fulton market Beef | Scrubbing brushes |
| Mess and prime Pork | Whitewash do |
| No. 1 and 2 Mackerel | Shoe brushes & blacking |
| Brown and Loaf Sugar | Rat and mouse traps |
| Crush'd and pulv'd do. | Match safes, Nests' weights |
| Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee | Brass Candlesticks |
| Gunpowder, Hyson and Imperial Tea | Wire covers, |
| Boxes and half boxes bro. Soap, | Hand Saws. |
| Tallow, Sperm and Adamantine Candles | ***Holloware.*** |
| Sup. Butter and Cheese | Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Skillets, Furnaces, Andirons |
| Lamp and Olive Oil | A very superior Waffle Iron. |
| Dried Beef and Tongues | ***Liquors.*** |
| Pickles, Olives, Capers, | Cogniac Brandy |
| Tomato and Walnut Catsup | Port and Malaga Wine |
| Pepper Sauce, Sardines | Madeira & Malmsey do |
| Sap Sago and Pine Apple Cheese | N. E. Rum and Brandy |
| West India Preserves | Do Whiskey. |
| Prunes, Figs, Raisins, | ***Wood Ware.*** |
| Currants, Sultana Raisins, (without seed.) | Cedar and painted Tubs |
| bbls and half bbls Flour | Painted and varnished buckets |
| Pepper, Spice, Ginger, | Keelers |
| Cinnamon, Starch, Indigo, Cloves Mace, Nutmegs, Tamarinds | Brass & Iron bound do |
| Very superior Tobacco | Coaco Dippers |
| Mrs. Miller's Scotch | Towel Rollers, Rolling Pins |
| Hominy Beans. [Snuff. | Butter prints, boot-jacks |
| ***Hardware.*** | Muddlers and Potato mashers |
| Hatchets and Hammers | Wood ladles and spoons. |

And we have a great many articles that are too tedious to mention, but call and examine for yourselves. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

October 15, 1847—[5 y

## Carriages Repaired and Painted.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.

WM. WELLS.

Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of J. & E. Anderson was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th inst. All persons indebted to the firm will please call at the store of J. Anderson and settle their accounts.

JAMES ANDERSON,

EDWIN A. ANDERSON.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will always keep on hand a large stok of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Iron, &c. which will be sold at low prices and on the most accommodating terms. A supply of new goods expected in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 23. 1847—[45-tf

## LIME.

A CARGO of Thomaston Lime, consisting of 12.00 casks, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Contractors and Builders.

Nov 12, 1847—[9-tf

### NOTICE.

THE following Resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 9th instant, and ordered to be printed—viz:

"*Resolved*, That the usefulness and efficiency of our Machine Shops require that the operations in them be confined to the Company's work alone—and that notice be given to the public that no Jobs will be received into the Shops after the 1st January next."

JAMES S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 22, 1847.—[6tf

JUST RECEIVED, *by late Arrivals from New York*,—A fresh supply of Childrens Cloth Caps, various patterns, something new and pretty.

Also, Gent's fashionable Bever and Moleskin Hats; 2 cases Medium Brim Beaver do. Please call and get a fine Hat and a genteel fit at MYERS & BARNUM'S.

Dec 17.

## CROCKERY,

## Glass Ware, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened the largest stock of

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE &c.,

ever offered in Wilmington, and he invites the attention to it of his old customers and the public in general.

His store is now one door above the one formerly occupied by him, on the South side of Market street. J. H. ROTHWELL.

Oct. 29, 1847 7-tf

## J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician,

*Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water-streets, North side.*

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ach, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

## CHEMICALS.

SULPH. Quinine, Iodide of Lead, Silver, Arsenic, Iron, Mercury, Citrate of Iron and Quinine, soluble Citrate of Iron, Sulph and Acet of Morphine, Pipeine, Strychnine, Hyd. Potass, Phos. Ammonia, Ferac Potash, Elaterium, Di Arsenate of Quinine, Nitrate of Lead, syr Iodide of Iron, Veratrim Elaterium, Valerianate of Zinc, &c. &c. For sale by

LIPPITT & WILKINGS,

Jan 28] Druggists and Chemists.

## FOR RENT.

## HANOVER HOUSE,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber offers for rent that well known Hotel, the HANOVER HOUSE. The Hanover House is located in the most business part of Wilmington, and is acknowledged to be one of the best, if not the very best, stand in Wilmington for a Hotel. It is situated on the East side of Front Street, immediately opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, and within half a square of the Bank of the State. The Hanover House is a new fire-proof brick building, about 4 or 5 years old, and will always command a large share of public patronage. The subscriber is desirous of getting a COMPETENT man to take charge of the House. Should such a person take the House, the terms will be made reasonable TO HIM. For particulars apply to the subscriber, by letter or otherwise, at the Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID FULTON.

October 22, 1847.

## LATE NEWS.

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

**ROCK SPRING HOTEL.**

now opened under the superintendance of

—ALFRED ALDERMAN.—

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847. 6-12m

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

*First door West of the Post-office,*

MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened that large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12. [9-6m] PETER SMITH.

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a valuable plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below Elizabethtown, containing between four hundred and fifty or five hundred acres. A large portion of it is as good lowlands as there is on the Cape Fear. There is a great quantity of Oak and Cypress Timber conveniently to the River. There is a two story dwelling house and an excellent well of water, on the premises and also a first rate mill seat. Any person wishing to purchase a plantation would do well to call and examine for themselves, as I will sell a bargain and make payments easy. Enquire for CHAS. H. STEVENS,

Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.

Sept'r 10, 1847—[52-tf

## For Sale.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK tenement, now occupied by Dr. Dickson, on the South side of Market street, together with the Office underneath, occupied by Thomas Miller, Esq.

ALSO, an unimproved Lot, in Quince's Alley.

Terms, 6 or 12 months credit, with approved securities. WM. D. COWAN.

June 25, 1847. 41-tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at the present (Dec.,) Term 1847, of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, of New Hanover Co., qualified as Administrator of Mrs. Cathrine Buxton, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. P. MURPHY, Administrator.

Dec. 17, 1847 14-tf

## NEW GROCERY STORE.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, at the store three doors North of the Custom House, a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Also a lot of HATS and SHOES, and a large assortment of *Tin Ware.*

L. MALLETT.

November 5, 1847—[8-tf

## Notice.

THE subscribers having all their accounts made out for the year 1847, would feel thankful to all those indebted to them to call and settle, as cash is required to purchase more cheap goods.

Jan 7, 1848. JOHN KYLE & CO.

Chronicle and Commercial once a week for 2 weeks.

## FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Perfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffatt's, Peter's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, and Leidy's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Swayne's Syrup, and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of $50.00 to any person who can prove his having a counterfeit Patent Medicine in his possession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE,

Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Pencilling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds will be kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street. WM. SHAW.

Nov 12, 1847

## Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber has received a considerable part of his stock, which is larger and better selected than any which has ever been offered by himself, or perhaps by any establishment in this State, comprising, in part, a full stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemical preparations, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs; Perfumery and fancy articles; Surgical Instruments, (a large stock;) Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines, Tobacco, Havana Segars, Snuffs, &c. Being desirous of doing more of a wholesale business than heretofore, he has laid in his stock principally in original packages, and for cash, which will enable him to compete successfully with *any market*. He desires those in want of any of the above articles to give him a call.

A. C. EVANS.

November 12, 1847—[9-tf

WHITE LEAD.—100 kegs, very superior article, just received. Having purchased a Mill for grinding Paints, I am now prepared to grind them, of any color, or in any quantity, to suit customers.

A fresh supply of Oils, Varnishes and Brushes. Just received.

Jan 7 WM. SHAW.

## Spring and Summer Medicine.

### Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN the world.—This extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED MORE THAN 15,000 CURES THIS YEAR.

1,000 cures of Rheumatism.
1,000 cures of Dyspepsia;
2 500 cures of general debility, and want of nervous energy;
3,000 Female complaints and over;
7,000 cures of diseases of the blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c., together with numerous cases of consumption, Liver Complaint, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the New Jersey Legislature, late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story:

Rahway, January 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W McLEAN.

THE EDITOR.—John Jackson, Esq., Editor of the Rahway Republican, published the above certificate, and remarked in an editorial as follows:

The success of Dr. Townsend's preparation of Sarsaparilla appears to be of the most extraordinary character. We publish to-day two certificates in its behalf, one from Capt. McLean, of this town, and one from Rev. Mr. White, of Staten Island, a gentleman well known in Rahway.—Capt. McLean believes the medicine to have saved his life, and Mr. White seems to entertain an equally strong confidence in its efficacy Intelligent men like these would no praise so a roughly what they did not fully believe to deserve it.

SCROFULA CURED.—This certificate was handed in to Dr. Townsend's office this week, and conclusively prove that his Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation. Yours respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster street.

New York, March 1, 1847.

RHEUMATISM & THE PILES.

September 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: My wife has been for several years afflicted with rheumatism. She has tried many different remedies to obtain some relief, but all to no purpose. She was finally induced, by seeing your advertisement, to give your Sarsaparilla a trial. We procured some of it from your agent (Mr. Van Buskirk) and it gives me pleasure to state that after using it she experienced great relief, and was in a very short time perfectly cured. I was also (together with a man in my employ) badly troubled with piles, and by using a small quantity of your Sarsaparilla, our complaint was completely cured. I consider it one of the best of medicines, and would advise all who are afflicted